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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 19, 1917

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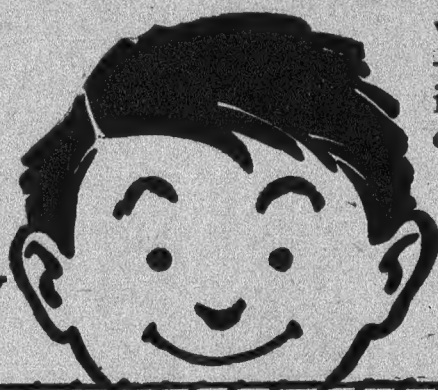
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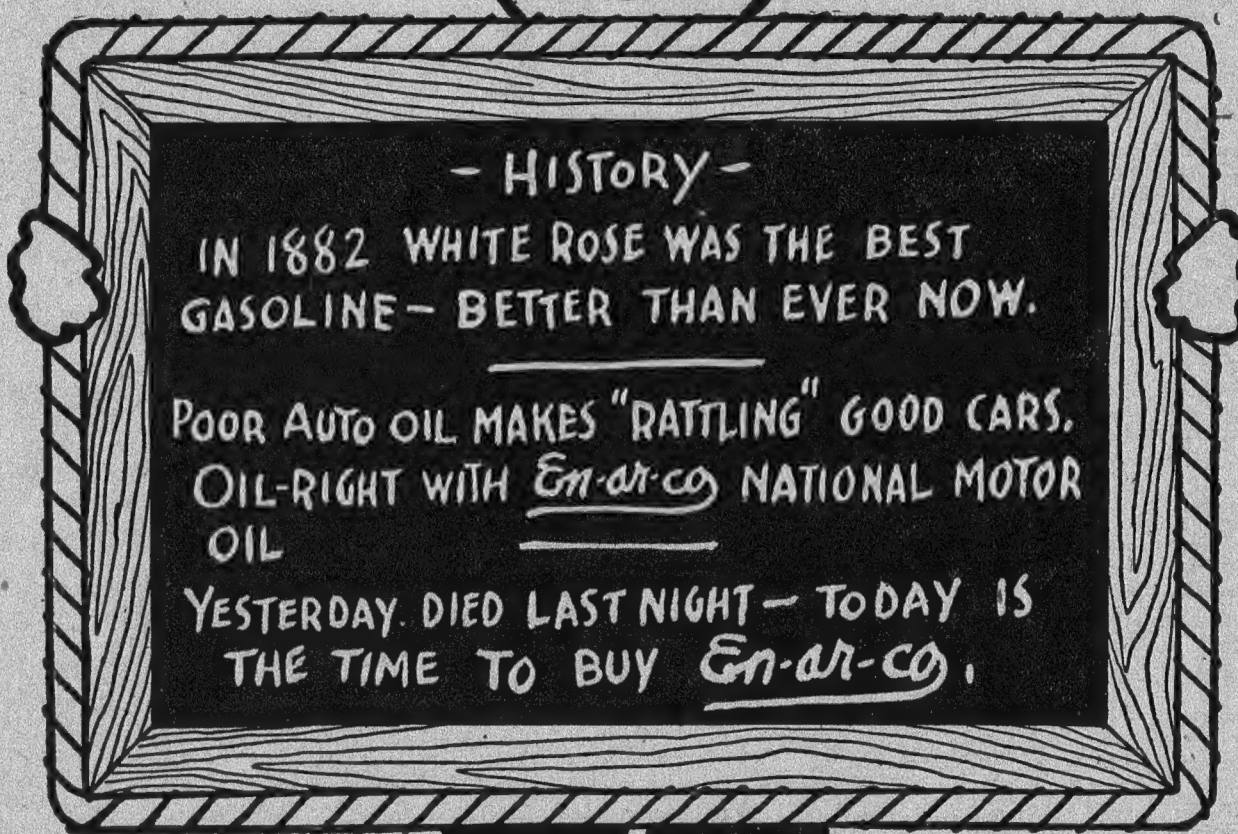
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Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Nearly Finished—Franchise Bill Big Subject of Debate.
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The long drawn-out session at last shows signs of drawing to a close. With the passage through the Commons under the closure rule of the War Times Election Act this week, the last piece of contentious legislation has been disposed of by the lower house. The bill now goes to the senate. When it was introduced there was some talk of the opposition in the Commons and the Senate combined holding the measure up until the expiry of the life of parliament on October 7. This plan appears to have been abandoned by the Liberals who realize that it would be practically impossible for the senate to keep up the fight on the bill for the remaining three weeks this parliament has to live. The probabilities are that if the upper house were to enter upon such an enterprise the government would introduce in the senate chamber the same closure rule which has facilitated the adoption of the bill in the commons after only a few days' discussion.

It has been observed that the members of the opposition do not appear to be as strenuously opposed to the new franchise act as they were in the beginning. This is doubtless due to a realization of the fact that its adoption is inevitable, combined with the belief that while the disfranchisement of naturalized citizens of alien enemy birth will improve the government's chances at the approaching election, the after effects of the bill may be to the advantage of those who opposed it in parliament.

Some of the principal objections to the measure as put forward in the commons by the Liberals were that disfranchisement of naturalized citizens constituted a breach of faith with the people; that the enfranchisement of the female relatives of soldiers only was unfair to the rest of the women of Canada; and that the machinery provided for the making up of the lists is such as to make possible frauds of a serious character.

Westerners Opposed

Some of the strongest speeches against the bill were made by Liberals who voted for Conscription, including Mr. George McCraney of Saskatoon, Dr. Neely of Humboldt and James Douglas of Saskatchewan. They all claimed that there was no valid reason for the disfranchisement of the naturalized Canadians in the West who come from enemy countries. The government, they said, had admitted that it had no charge to make against these people. They had behaved well and the proposal to deprive them of their franchise was characterized as another "scrap of paper" incident.

In regard to the extension of the Dominion franchise to the female relatives of soldiers overseas, the opposition maintained that this practically meant the disfranchisement of at least one million women in the provinces where they now possess the right to vote in provincial election contests. They asserted that a great injustice would be done by the bill

to the thousands of women who have devoted their energies to war work since the outbreak of the war but who have no immediate relatives in the Canadian expeditionary force.

Borden Favors Woman Suffrage

Sir Robert Borden in replying to this argument said that it would not be advisable to extend the franchise to all women until the naturalization laws have been changed in some respects. This because a woman of foreign birth who marries a British subject becomes a British subject. He also urged that it would not be desirable at the present time to give the right to vote to the wives and families of a large number of people who have recently arrived in the country. The prime minister declared himself in favor of the principle of woman suffrage and admitted that the time was coming when the women must in this respect enjoy the same privileges as men. The prime minister and Hon. Arthur Meighen who had charge of the bill warmly defended the disfranchisement features of it. Mr. Meighen made the statement that a great number of these people would be pleased to be relieved of the necessity of voting during war time. Consideration of the bill in committee was productive of a number of amendments, one of which provided that in the cities and larger towns the polls will open at six o'clock in the morning instead of at nine o'clock. At the moment of writing the final division on third reading has not taken place, but under the closure rule it will be adopted at two o'clock tomorrow morning and the measure will then be ready for the senate. In the voting which has taken place so far, the only Liberal member who had given support to the bill was Hugh Guthrie.

During the debate on the third reading under the restrictions of the closure rule to-day, as well as on previous occasions, the members of the opposition took exception to the provisions of the bill covering the details of the plan for the making of a federal list and the taking of the vote. They asserted that altogether too much power was being put in the hands of the enumerators to add to and strike off the provincial lists which will be made the basis of the Dominion lists. F. B. Carvell, who protested more vigorously than anyone else, perhaps, described the measure as "the most outrageous legislation introduced in Parliament in my time." He argued that down in New Brunswick, at least, the enumerators would be the most violent Conservative partisans to be found and that the lists would be made up in the "kitchens" of the men chosen for the work. They would have the power to put on or leave off any women at their own sweet will and women suspected of an intention to vote against the government would be disfranchised even if they had relatives at the front.

Mr. Meighen in reply maintained that Mr. Carvell's fears were groundless because the voting after the election would be subject to judicial review in

the event of any protest being entered. He asserted that everything possible had been done to make the bill a fair and workable measure. Mr. Carvell was not convinced however and insisted that the bill was a jumble of words which no man could understand and which would lead to confusion and worse.

Clifford Sifton's Unpopularity

This evening, Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, moved in amendment to the third reading that all the clauses of the bill providing for the disfranchisement of Canadian citizens should be struck out but the proposal was voted down by the government majority. In doing so he asserted that the Prime Minister could not expect to bring about the organization of a Union government, and introduce such legislation. The first blow had been given to Union government, he asserted, when Sir Robert Borden sent Sir Clifford Sifton West with portfolios in his pocket, because the West had no confidence in Sir Clifford Sifton.

Sir Robert Borden: "The hon. gentleman is absolutely inaccurate. I did not send Sir Clifford Sifton West. He went entirely on his own initiative and so far as I am aware he had no promise of any portfolio to anyone."

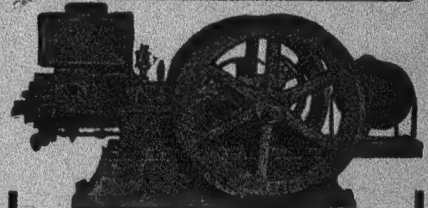
Dr. Neely replied that Sir Clifford at least had the "blessing" of the Prime Minister.

Senate is Active

Over on the Senate side of Parliament there has been more industry than usual this week. After much discussion the C.N.R. Bill has been finally disposed of. The prediction that the measure might meet with defeat at the hands of the members of the upper chamber has not been realized, the third reading being adopted by a majority of eight. The Senate will not spend a great deal of time on the War Time Elections Act which will probably go through after a couple of days' discussion. The Railway Committee of the Upper House have been wrestling with the revision of the Railway Act which engaged the attention of the railway committee of the lower chamber for six weeks. Some amendments have been adopted and the bill will have to go back to the commons for concurrence. One clause of the bill struck out by the Senate provides that provincial railways which passed into the hands of federally controlled railways shall come under Dominion jurisdiction and the railway board.

There is still talk of government re-organization after the house progresses. According to the government press half-a-dozen of the members of the government will retire in favor of Liberals. Possible new ministers, it is said, will include J. G. Turiff, Hugh Guthrie and Hon. A. L. Sifton, of Alberta. That there will be government re-organization is certain, but to what extent it will include representatives of the Liberal party and other interests such as agriculture and labor is not known at the present time.

The coloring matter in milk and butter is carotin, so called since it was first found in carrots. It is not made by the animal but comes from the feed. This coloring substance is found in all green leaves, which accounts for the yellow butter in summer. By continued feeding of feeds free from coloring matter it is possible to obtain white butter from a Jersey cow.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 19, 1917

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

At last Canadian farmers know definitely what they are to realize for their 1917 crop of wheat. That price will be \$2.21 for No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. It is approximately the same as farmers in United States will receive for wheat of equal quality at Duluth or Minneapolis. It is a liberal price and we believe will be satisfactory generally to the farmers of Western Canada. It will guarantee to those with a fair crop a good return for their labor and investment even in these times of excessive production costs. That there is any element of profiteering about it to the farmer no one who has had to contend with nature and the difficulty of farm work during the last two seasons will contend. But they are assured for the first time of a fair return for their work. The new price is 91 cents per bushel more than the offer made for this crop by Sir George Foster last spring and rejected by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is at least from 40 to 60 cents more than that realized by the farmers for last year's crop. Most of this crop will grade much higher than that of 1916 and it will therefore mean a much greater aggregate return. While the spreads have not yet been set for the commercial grades below No. 3 Northern, this will be done soon and no such a confused condition of affairs as prevailed last fall when such a large amount of low grade wheat began to come in will be possible this season. The spreads so far set between grades would seem to be fair and conform fairly closely with the spreads in times of normal trading before the war.

Under the new prices all buyers of wheat for consumption in or out of Canada must pay in addition to the fixed price the sum of two cents per bushel to the board, and when this grain is purchased for export an additional two cents per bushel is to be paid to the board. This will create a fund out of which will be paid the carrying charges on grain in country elevators, for the Board of Supervisors will utilize the existing channels of distribution, namely, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The fund mentioned above is only to pay carrying charges on street wheat in country elevators. The charges for commission and handling in country elevators will be the same as now, but the maximum margin between the base price and that received by the smallest farmer in the most remote district, omitting the freight, will scarcely be likely to exceed six cents. Such a margin, however, has not yet been definitely set.

The work of the Board of Grain Supervisors in setting the price of wheat has been a most difficult one and was of necessity governed very largely by the line of action in United States and the attitude of the biggest buyer, the allied wheat commission. Had the board made a set price at Fort William with a periodical, say monthly addition in price to cover the carrying charges instead of collecting a fund as will be done, the Fort William price would have soon been in advance of the Duluth or Minneapolis price and there would probably have been deep dissatisfaction among some United States farmers.

There will now be no advantage in price to farmers holding their grain. True where they have farm storage they can doubtless better devote their time to preparing all the land possible for next season's crop than by teaming grain to elevators. Immediately that season is past, however, they will be better off if they get their money than keep their wheat. No allowance will be made them for storing at home.

THE WAR ELECTION FRANCHISE

The prospects in the political field now point to a party election which will be bitter in the extreme. The War Election Franchise Bill has been put through the House of Commons under the closure. The effect of this legislation in the House has been to drive nearly all the conscriptionist Liberals back into the old party fold. It could hardly have been otherwise. The franchise proposals of the new bill will chiefly affect the prairie provinces where thousands of citizens of alien birth or extraction will lose the franchise which they have enjoyed for many years. The prospects of a union government seem very slight. It is possible that some Liberals will be taken into the government before the election is held, but that it will be a representative union of the parties outside of Quebec does not look at all likely. That the election will be fought out on party lines seems now the strongest probability. This is one of the greatest misfortunes that has come to Canada in its history. The blame rests with both parties and it is now hardly worth while trying to apportion it. The present political crisis is the outcome of the mean, narrow, selfish and sordid party system that has prevailed in Canada almost since confederation. It is the natural fruitage of such a system. It is too late to correct the evil before the election is held, but every citizen capable of clear thought should take it to heart in the future.

As to the War Election Franchise Bill, we cannot see how the present crisis can possibly justify such legislation. If the government returned at the next election had no other duty than the prosecution of the war there might be found some justification. But the new government will have many mighty problems in addition to the war itself. It will also have the administration of all the public business of Canada which will be carried on in much the usual way. The new government will also be charged with the shaping of fiscal and economic policies both for the war period and probably after peace is restored. Those citizens of alien birth or extraction who will be disfranchised will pay their taxes in the same manner and to the same extent as before and will exercise all the duties and privileges of citizenship except the franchise. Those women who will not receive the franchise will have the same obligations and duties to the state as will their sisters who will be permitted to cast a vote. We cannot but look with the gravest apprehension upon the probable dangerous effect of this most extraordinary and unparalleled restriction and regulation of the franchise in a democratic country.

There is just one point upon which we can see a justification of the franchise measure and that is the desirability of maintaining in power the Borden government until the conclusion of the war. Upon this point there is naturally a wide divergence of opinion. Despite the many, many sins both of omission and commission that may rightly be charged against the Borden administration, we do not believe that very many people in Canada think that the situation would be materially improved by the substitution of another purely party government. There is no doubt that the Borden government feels itself to be best qualified to carry on the war and that the franchise measure is designed to produce this result. A graver danger may follow, however, at the first election after the war. The present government will no doubt be returned to power as a result of the franchise measure they have adopted. If not, then the managers of the election will not be as capable as we believe them to be. If such is the result they will quite reasonably look to further

adjustments of the franchise to perpetuate them in power for years to come. This will of course be scouted, but it is nevertheless quite within the range of possibility.

The hope of the future as we have many times repeated seems to lie in the West. From the two old parties the West has never received anything approaching a square deal. The West will never receive a square deal from either of the two old parties as at present constituted. The best hope is that out of the present crisis may be developed a Western party that will give its full support in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion and will at the same time be in a position to see that the welfare of the West is no longer ignored. There is far more reason in the establishment of a purely Western party than in either of the two old parties now existent. Whether the Western party comes now or later it must be one of the aims towards which the West will look and plan if this Western country is to come to its own.

THE GUIDE CROP REPORT

On another page in this issue appears the crop report covering conditions up to September 5. Appreciation is due the 440 correspondents who gave us such complete and carefully prepared reports. Final Guide reports in previous years have approximated very close to actual out-turns and it is largely due our correspondents that we have been able to make this true. Drought has been the chief factor limiting yields and its damage prevailed mainly through the southern districts across the whole three provinces. Frost late in June followed by drought did much to curtail crops in places. Rust, which did such terrible damage a year ago, is almost unknown this year. Hail damage has been generally small, judging by reports, whereas last year was the worst in the history of the country.

The great damage has been to oats and barley. In the south plenty of fields will be cut for green feed only and considerable areas were plowed up. Wheat generally will average well and it will be nearly all within the first three grades, so somewhere near the maximum price will be realized for it. Consequently the returns from this crop should be greater than from any crop ever harvested, with the possible exception of that of 1915. The hay crop seems better than was generally anticipated, but potatoes are not as good as might have been expected. There is a larger acreage, however, of the latter.

The Guide's estimate is as follows:—

Crop	Estimated Total Yield
Wheat	224,307,200 bushels
Oats	239,065,480 bushels
Barley	45,259,820 bushels
Flax	6,837,435 bushels

Later reports will show how near these figures are to the actual official out-turns.

THE WOOL SITUATION

On another page of this issue appears an article on the war-time wool situation. In it the author deals among other things with the question of shutting off the American market from Canadian wool growers. He emphasizes the arguments of the eastern textile manufacturers and of the representatives of the western growers for and against such a measure. The western men have the best of the arguments. The attitude adopted by the eastern manufacturers regarding Canadian wool has been reprehensible. They have systematically boycotted the western growers. Every reasonable effort has been made to get them to compete for the wool. The few bids that were received were below the competitive prices,

and as a result, to quote our correspondent's figures, 97 per cent. of the Canadian clip has been sold to American buyers. If the manufacturers will not pay the market price for the wool clip, the producers have a perfect right to sell to men who will pay it. The argument that Canadian wool is not good enough for the Canadian manufacturers leaks like a sieve. If it is good enough for the American manufacturers, it is good enough for Canadians. The unanimity of action on the part of the manufacturers in boycotting Canadian wool is a strong indication of concerted action. It is evident that they are working for some measure by the government to deliver the Canadian wool clip into their hands for whatever they want to pay for it. Not content with a tariff of 42½ per cent. on their manufactured product, they want to keep the price of the raw material down below its competitive value. They will then get the Canadian people both coming and going.

The suggestion that the wool clip be commandeered is open to the same objection as placing it under an embargo. The result would be to place the wool remaining in Canada into the hands of the manufacturers at less than the competitive price. The same policy would likely be followed each year for the duration of the war. If any purpose of national economy or war efficiency were to be served by commandeering the clip, the growers would not object, but they will strongly object to being still further bled for the benefit of the protected Canadian textile industry. There is no reason under the sun why Canadian manufacturers cannot compete with American manufacturers in the prices they pay for their raw material. If the Canadian clip were commandeered at a price below the competitive price, without some action to correspondingly reduce the price of the output of eastern woolen mills, the result would be to still further enrich a coterie of capitalists without

giving any corresponding advantages either to producers or consumers.

APPLES FROM UNITED STATES

No one on the prairie provinces can soon forget the imposition last year of an additional import duty of 50 cents a barrel on apples, which made the tariff 90 cents per barrel. Westerners were to be forced to eat Canadian apples at any cost. The ruthless real estate exploitation in British Columbia were to be made good by the people of the prairies. But this year an unusual condition faces prairie consumers. Canadian growers cannot supply nearly enough apples. British Columbia authorities place the crop of that province at slightly less than in 1916. Ontario has perhaps the worst crop in its history, the quantity is negligible and the quality is very poor. The chief of the fruit branch of the Ontario department of agriculture says Ontario will have no apples to sell and will be forced to import a large quantity. Properly distributed, Ontario could consume easily, in addition to her own crop, practically all Nova Scotia will export. Nova Scotia apples must come west as there is a complete embargo on export to Great Britain. The prairies will receive part of Nova Scotia's crop, however, and Ontario may have to go short, though the high freight rate gives Ontario the preference for Nova Scotia apples.

In 1916 the apples consumed in the prairie provinces came from the following places:—

British Columbia	1,081 cars
Ontario	647 cars
United States	615 cars
Nova Scotia	63 cars

2,406 cars

There are three boxes in a barrel, and approximately 550 boxes to a car. We imported 647 cars from United States last year.

If Western Canada eats as many apples this season as last, and Ontario consumes her usual amount, the prairies must import about 1,250 cars, or half the total consumption, and must pay approximately \$205,000 duty on these. The food controller is trying to encourage the use of perishable foods, thereby conserving all possible staple foods for export to Europe. The apple duty imposed last year is operating against national and allied interests. It ought to be abolished. It tends to discourage in a most emphatic manner the consumption of fresh food products in Western Canada at a time when we most import half or more of our apples and when there should be real co-operation between United States and Canada in food distribution. The kind of co-operation being practiced between Washington and Ottawa in handling the grain crop should proceed voluntarily from Ottawa in the distribution of the apples necessary for prairie consumption.

The new fixed price for wheat is only a price. It has nothing to do with the machinery of marketing. That remains exactly the same as before and farmers may sell to their local elevator companies, store or load over the platform. The Board of Grain Supervisors buys no grain, the regular grain marketing service will do it all.

Public opinion on many national questions is in a rather chaotic condition at present. There is one thing, however, on which it is practically unanimous. It will not tolerate the re-entry of Sir Clifford Sifton into national politics.

Eastern financial papers say the Canadian packers feel uneasy on account of the curtailment of exports to Great Britain. One might have expected it would have been their consciences that made them uneasy.



WHICH ?

Co-operating at Crossfield

A Square Deal for the Farmers and for the Local Merchants is the Co-operative Company's Aim

"Commercial travellers 'll tell you that we've got the liveliest little town on the line." I had heard the same remark in half a dozen other towns in Alberta, and so was not surprised to hear it from the good burghers of Crossfield. They are shrewd men, these knights of the grip. A good working knowledge of human nature is an important part of their stock-in-trade. I would hesitate to venture an opinion as to which is the "liveliest town on the line," but I have no hesitation in saying that a live town is generally surrounded by live farmers. In these days live farmers are generally found co-operating, and their co-operative enterprises do not seem to hurt their town any. You would think to hear some men talking that as soon as the farmers got to co-operating, grass would grow in the streets, and the stores, hotels and houses, deserted, would fall into ruin and decay. Then the farmers, deprived of the local demand for their surplus chickens and garden sass, would go back to Ontario or the States, and the prairie would revert to sage brush and buffalo. No danger. Some of the liveliest little towns on the prairie have mighty live co-operative enterprises. Readjusting its business on a more satisfactory basis doesn't kill a town. It gives it a new lease of life. And so Crossfield still claims to be the liveliest little town on the line, though there is a Crossfield Co-operative Association that is doing very nicely, thank you.

Getting Away to a New Start

The Crossfield U.F.A. Co-operative Association has not pursued its business career without encountering difficulties. Some months ago its affairs were not in a satisfactory condition. But the directors did not throw up the sponge and say that the farmers couldn't



The Office and Warehouse of the Crossfield Co-operative Association. Manager Smith is standing in the doorway.

co-operate anyway; that they might as well give up the struggle. "We advertised for a new manager," said President Casey, who happened to be in the office on the morning of my visit. "Out of the 30 or 40 applications we selected the present secretary and manager, E. D. Smith, and since then the affairs of the company have been straightened out and now business is very satisfactory." The livestock shipments are an indication of how satisfactory business has been. In March they were \$13,920.77, in April \$13,071.24, in May \$9,653.93 and in June \$17,532.32. Besides this the company does a good business in the comparatively full line of supplies which it handles. Small stuff is not stocked, as the directors do not want to hurt the local merchants. The company confines its operations to things that can be handled quickly and that will save the farmers some money, the chief object being to regulate prices and see that the farmers get a square deal.

The Livestock End

I was fortunate in happening in on the Crossfield company on shipping day and was able to secure some photos that show how livestock is being handled. Hogs were coming in rapidly. "We first started in the livestock game in order to help the small shippers," said Mr. Casey. "There are a few men in the district, perhaps half a dozen, who produce hogs in sufficient numbers that they can ship separately. They, of course, are able to look after their own interests. For the small growers, however, a need was felt for a

By R. D. Colquette

company like the co-operative to protect their interests. This is what we are endeavoring to do."

In arranging for shipments through the company most of the business is done over the telephone. Farmers phone in telling how many hogs they have for delivery that week. Thursday is the regular shipping day, and if more hogs are promised than is necessary to fill a car, another one is ordered. As many as four carloads have been shipped in one week. On the arrival of the hogs they are weighed over the company's scale, which is located at the stockyards. Here also the hogs are cut into the various grades. If the grading is unsatisfactory, it would be an easy matter to mark the hogs under dispute to see how they grade at the Calgary yards, to which shipments are consigned. No difficulty, however, has arisen, as it has been found that the grading at Crossfield and Calgary always tallies. With cattle the brands serve to identify each man's stuff when it reaches the stockyards. Provision is made for feeding and watering hogs in the yard until shipping time. At first they are fed dry chop and water and just before shipment they are given all the wet chop they will eat. The weight at Calgary is taken and the shrinkage divided amongst the shippers in proportion to the weight of the hogs as passing over the company's scales. Expenses for feed, freight, yardage at Calgary and such items are divided in the same manner. Freight amounts to seven cents per hundred.

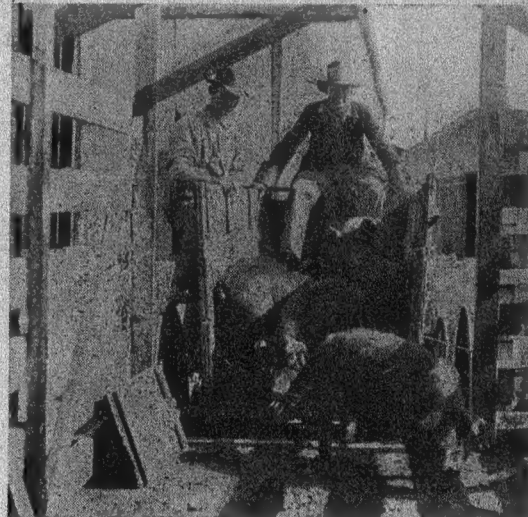
Hogs Billed to Toronto

The company prefers shipping to the open market where they accept bids from any firm and take the highest offer. Eastern buyers have then a chance to bid for the hogs, and quite a number of them are re-loaded and shipped to Toronto. To meet this condition, the practice is to bill hogs right through from Crossfield to Toronto. They are shipped to Calgary and unloaded, but a commission firm can use the billing if the hogs go east and a rebate is secured on the transit charges from Crossfield to Calgary. The farmers know that they will receive the highest market prices paid on the day that their hogs arrive on the market. As Mr. Casey put it, there is no "beefing" about it. One of the directors is generally going to the city and he accompanies the shipment and sees that everything goes all right. The money is brought back and the expenses deducted. A commission of one per cent. is also deducted for handling the hogs for U.F.A. members and of two per cent. for non-members. The balance can be drawn by the farmer at any time. In many cases it is left with the association for a considerable time or until supplies are required. This assists the association in its financing. Every man is given the privilege of examining the files to see that he is getting a square deal. The substantial service that the company can render farmers was well illustrated last fall when they were getting 75 cents per cwt. more for hogs in Crossfield than was being paid at points in the south of the province.

Many Lines of Supplies Handled

The Crossfield association is now doing a good business handling supplies. This work was first started by the local branches of the U.F.A. in the country served by Crossfield. Formerly when a carload of supplies arrived each man was supposed to come in and get what he had ordered. Some of the members lived 16 miles out of town and this method did not render them the service that it was felt they should have. At that time they did not need a manager, but got a man to devote part of his time to handling the business. Later, as business grew, it took a man's full time and then two men were kept busy. The farmers began feeling the need of capital to conduct the business, and so they formed a trading association, had it incorporated and secured a warehouse. Supplies are kept in stock, and now when members from a distance come in they can secure what they want in the lines handled. These include

posts, lumber, wire, rock salt, sugar, oils, coal, flour and feed, nails, building paper, harness and such commodities. One thing I noticed was a shipment of maple syrup in gallon cans. All the twine in the district for the last two or three years has been handled by the company. Hay is disposed of on a commission basis, quotations being secured and carloads shipped



Direct from the Farmer's Wagon to the Company's Scale.

out. Last fall a car and a half of potatoes were shipped. An agency for insurance is also operated.

A large percentage of the supplies have been purchased through the supply department of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company at Calgary. The directors have been looking forward to the time when the United Grain Growers would get under way and supply them with everything they want. They will not now have to knuckle down to some of the little wholesalers, many of whom are doing all in their power to discourage co-operative enterprises among farmers.

Lists and Prices of Commodities Posted

In the warehouse of the company is a simple device that might be installed to advantage by any co-operative company that has not already got one. This is a blackboard on which is kept a list of all the goods handled with the latest quotations. The device was, I was told, suggested by the following incident. A regular patron of the company saw another with some goods on his wagon that he had been wanting. "Where did you get them?" he asked. "At the co-op," was the reply. "I didn't know they kept that," remarked the first man. Now when a man steps into the warehouse he can see exactly what goods are handled and the current prices. The company owns two sets of scales, one at the stockyards and one at the office. It also has a portable elevator, which any member may use without charge. Crossfield is not surrounded by a grain growing district and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company has no elevator at this point.

The Organization of the Association

The association is organized in the ordinary way, with an authorized capital of \$10,000 divided into shares of \$10 each. A shareholder may take as many shares as he wishes. The by-laws, which are modeled after those suggested by the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, call for three, five or seven directors. The association, however, has nine directors, one for each outside local. This makes for a better feeling toward the company, as all have then a representative on the directorate. It appears that the legality of having nine directors has been questioned

Continued on Page 15



Ready for Shipment to Calgary—Hogs in the Yards at Crossfield, Alta.—Handled by the Crossfield Co-operative Company.

Providing Proper Potato Storage

The situation this year--Potato Cellars and Pits--When and How to Store

Many farmers of Western Canada are now growing potatoes on a commercial scale who have not previously attempted to produce potatoes for market purposes. Many of these are not provided with proper warehouse or storage facilities and the potato crop is one that must have adequate and proper storage if it is to be marketed in a satisfactory manner. There has always been difficulty in Western Canada due to frost and when this was overcome the problem of proper ventilation became equally important. Great quantities of potatoes are lost owing to poor ventilation of pits and cellars. This year it seems likely the potato crops on

to prevent the loss of the crop and to allow for its marketing after the season's work is over.

Handling Potatoes for Storage

Potatoes intended for storage should be sound, relatively free from disease, cut as little as possible in digging, perfectly dry and unfrosted. In order to have them sound and dry, leave the potatoes exposed to the sun for several hours after digging before picking.

Throughout most of North Dakota the potatoes should be put into storage between the 15th of September and the 1st of October, not later, as there is then

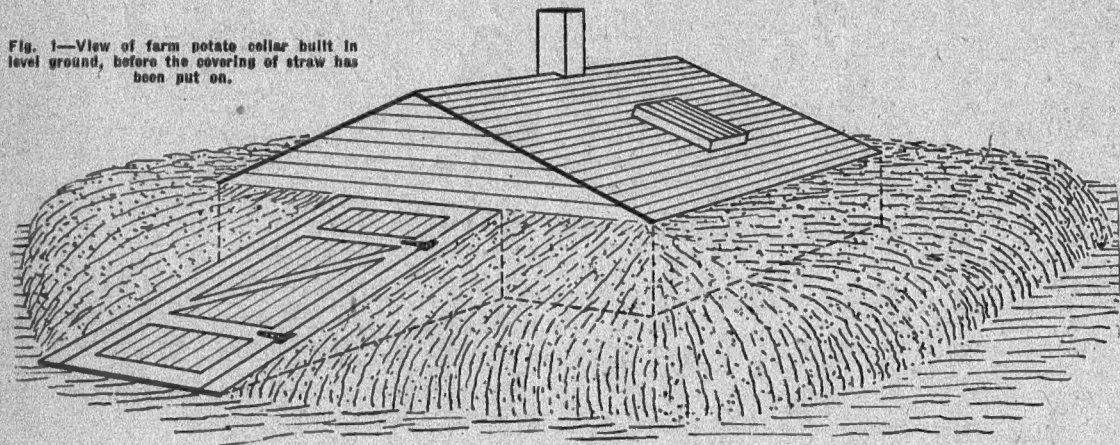
becomes cold, the cellar should be open only during the day time. At no time should the sun be allowed to shine directly on the potatoes in the cellar because of danger of sunburn. By the early part of December the entire cellar should be covered over with straw, at least four feet deep all over when packed. The ventilator should be stuffed full of straw at this time. Be sure that there is ample covering out from the base of the roof. In the absence of snow, additional protection may need to be given during the cold weather. Very strawy horse manure makes excellent material to use for covering potato cellars. It is a good plan to keep a thermometer in the cellar and if it indicates a dangerously low temperature some artificial method of heating such as an oil stove or lanterns should be introduced.

Temporary cellars and earth pits are satisfactory for storage. The temporary cellar is built by digging a hole of the proper size and covering it with a roof which is covered over in winter with at least four feet or more of packed straw. These temporary cellars of the dimensions specified in figure 2 can be made permanent by digging the sides straight down and putting in a concrete wall four inches or more thick. A potato cellar should face south or east and should be located on a well drained spot.

Building a Cellar in Level Land

When the land is level the excavation can be made about six feet deep with the sides built up two feet from the surface. The earth is banked against these sides so that the cellar is actually eight feet deep. The character of the soil and the slope of the land have to be considered in determining the depth of the cellar. The walls of the pit should be dug slanting so as to avoid caving in. With light sandy or gravelly soils it may be necessary to dig a sloping passageway down to the bottom of the door. In heavy soils, steps can be cut into the slope, while in light soils it may be necessary to support the steps and to line the walls of this passageway with boards. This passageway should be only as wide as the door.

Fig. 1—View of farm potato cellar built in level ground, before the covering of straw has been put on.



farms will be large. The regular city and town market will also be much curtailed on account of so many vacant city lots being brought under cultivation. The possible congestion of freight traffic and the difficulty of securing cars will add to the problem. Storage facilities for a perishable product such as potatoes is necessary if full returns are to be obtained from marketing. Especially is this true the coming fall for much of the crop will have to be carried over.

Prediction cannot safely be made as to the future of the crop. Farmers' organizations and others may arrange for track warehouses or for storage houses near shipping points to make possible the marketing of a part of the potato crop during the winter and spring season, but storage facilities on the farm are the surest means to help out the problem.

The following suggestions are from bulletin No. 11 of the North Dakota Agricultural College which gives the methods of construction of potato cellars or pits that have proved efficient and moderate in cost in that state. As the climate of North Dakota is very similar to that of much of Western Canada much of this bulletin will be applicable to our conditions. The bulletin is by H. O. Werner and P. E. Clement.

The potato crop may be stored during the fall or over winter in town or on the farm. Possible means of storing in town are in a local co-operatively owned warehouse, private warehouses and potato cellars owned by one or more farmers. The advantage of town storage is that potatoes can be shipped during the winter whenever there is a good market. A great disadvantage is the extra amount of labor required to haul the crop to town at a busy season.

Storage facilities should be provided on the farm for at least half of the potato crop for over winter, and for most of the crop for a temporary period in the fall. With such storage the crop can be dug more quickly as time is saved in hauling and the potatoes can be held in the farm storage until cars are available for shipping or over winter. This may eliminate much loss by removing the danger of field frost. Storage should not be provided wholly for the sake of insuring a greater price—which is not always certain—but

great danger of frost that will do serious damage. Field frost is not always noticeable at digging time, but the effects of it will appear in storage.

Potatoes in storage should be kept at a temperature of between 40 and 32 degrees Fahrenheit, with the atmosphere as dry as possible to prevent the spread of disease and rotting. The ventilator and doors in a

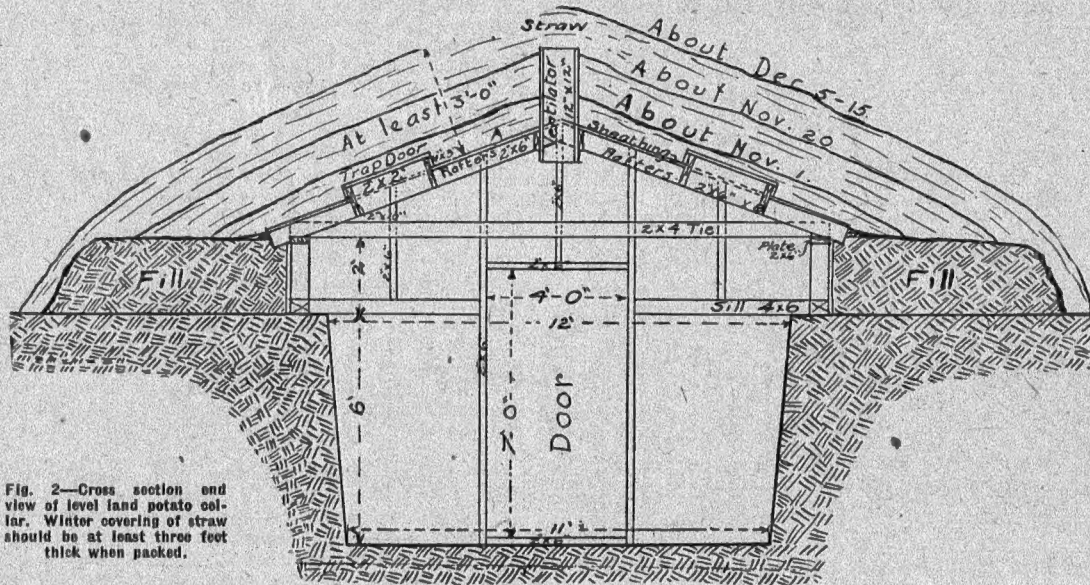


Fig. 2—Cross section and view of level land potato cellar. Winter covering of straw should be at least three feet thick when packed.

potato cellar should not be closed until there is danger of freezing, in order that the potatoes may dry thoroughly. During the warmer weather of early fall, when the potatoes are in storage, the doors should be kept closed during the day time and opened only at night when the air is cooler. When the weather

A cellar of convenient dimensions that will hold about 1,000 bushels is 14 feet long with the pit six feet deep, 11 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet wide at the top, with the side walls on top 13 feet apart and two feet high, thus giving a storage space eight feet deep.

A cellar 12 feet wide and eight feet deep will hold about 80 bushels of potatoes per running foot, or 1,125 bushels when 14 feet long, and 2,250 bushels when 28 feet long. A cellar 16 feet wide and eight feet deep will hold about 102 bushels per running foot, or 2,870 bushels when 28 feet long.

Construction Details

Sides and Roof—When the sides are boarded up two feet, a four by six inch sill should be laid on the surface about six inches outside of the top of the pit. On two by six inch pieces of studding is placed a two by six inch plate on which the roof is constructed. When the inside width between the two sides is 13 feet with the ridge of the roof 10½ feet above the bottom of the pit, eight foot rafters will be long enough to extend over the plate several inches. The rafters should be two feet apart and of two by six inch material. Provide a ventilator 12 by 12 inches extending about two feet above the roof and about one foot below it. Place it in the middle of the roof along the ridge. If the cellar is long, place ventilators every 14 feet. Place two by two foot trap doors on each side of the roof about one and a half feet from the lower edge. In longer cellars place the trap doors 14 feet apart. They are used for dumping the potatoes into the cellar. Cover the sides and roof with matched seven-eighth inch sheathing.

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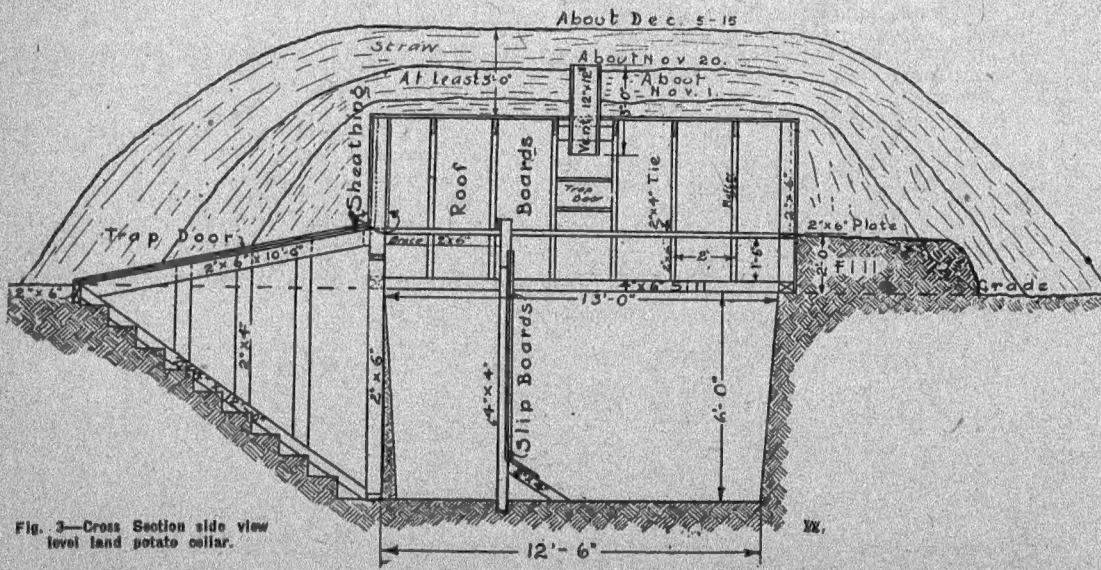


Fig. 3—Cross Section side view level land potato cellar.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

HAVE WOMEN FEDERAL VOTE?

In a communication from Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A. printed on the farm woman's club page she asks that I give you the latest information on the question as to whether women shall vote at the coming federal election or whether they shall not. I am writing this several days before it can reach you, and since in these days of change and unsettling almost anything is likely to happen in the interval I shall try to give you the latest developments on some other page.

From the time the women of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia received the provincial franchise they have claimed that by receiving the provincial franchise they were automatically given the federal franchise also. Unfortunately as the act today stands there is not the slightest hope by which the women of Saskatchewan and Alberta can claim the federal franchise. When these two provinces were incorporated in the Dominion in 1905 new provisions applying to only these two provinces and to the Yukon territory were inserted in the act and in those provisions the qualifications for an elector in the federal elections plainly state that the elector must be a "male person." The qualifications for voters in the federal elections in the other provinces of the Dominion merely state that such person as is qualified to vote in the provincial elections is qualified to vote in the federal elections. The women in the older provinces claim that the word "person" while never having been construed to include women does not mean that women are excluded and that they therefore are entitled to dominion franchise.

What Members Say

The provincially enfranchised women of the older provinces were blissfully ignorant of any serious doubt in the minds of the "powers that be" as to whether they really were "persons" or not until about the middle of May. On May 17, parliament spent nearly the whole day discussing votes for women. The opinions of prominent members of parliament on the word "person" and indeed on the whole matter of women suffrage for federal elections were astonishing. Many of the members of parliament, however, believed that the Dominion franchise should be extended to women of all provinces, among this number being, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Donald Sutherland of South Oxford, Mr. W. A. Buchanan of Medicine Hat, Mr. W. Wright of Muskoka and Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer. Others believed that the extending of the Dominion franchise to women should be a local affair, that is, that where the province grants the franchise to women those women should also be permitted to vote in general elections. The supporters of this view included Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Pugsley. Hon. C. J. Doherty disagreed with both factions and urged that the word "person" had always meant "male person" and that legislation would have to be passed before women could vote in general elections in any of the provinces.

Not long after this the Senate gave as its opinion of the matter that the word "person" had always implied "male person" and could not now be understood to include other than "male person." It further contended that the only way to give women the Dominion franchise was to introduce and pass a new franchise bill or so amend the old one as to plainly include women. That settled the question of whether the women of the older provinces who had the provincial franchise had the Dominion franchise also.

The New Bill

On September 6, Hon. Arthur Meighen introduced a new franchise bill in the House of Commons which so far as I can learn has left the women of Canada dumb with astonishment. That bill provides for the enfranchising of the wife or widow, mother, sisters and daughters of the soldiers who have gone overseas. On Saturday night, September 8, the bill came up for its second reading. At 11.50 o'clock on that night Hon. George Foster who was leading the government in the absence of Sir Robert Borden gave notice that closure would apply when the bill again came up for consideration. That is the information up-to-date regarding the question of whether or not we women are going to be permitted to vote in the coming elections. In the subsequent issues of The Guide I shall try to keep you informed on the progress of that bill. I would advise you to write to the Bureau of Publications at the government offices at Ottawa for a copy of the bill and for copies of Hansard (the verbatim debates of the House of Commons) beginning September 6 and subsequent to that date so that you will know exactly where the members of parliament stand in regard to this bill upon which I shall comment in another column.

MARY P. McCALLUM.

In order to manage children well, we must borrow their eyes and their hearts, see and feel as they do, and judge them from their own point of view.—Eugenia De Guerin.

EXECUTIVE MEETING S.P.E.F.B.

On September 4, three long and busy sessions of the executive of the Saskatchewan Provincial Equal Franchise League, were held in the Y.W.C.A., Regina, to discuss many important questions of the day. Those present were Mrs. Lawton of Yorkton, president; Miss Ida Sifton, Moose Jaw, 1st vice-president; Mrs. E. R. Myers, Saskatoon, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. H. V. Haight, Keeler, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Robt. Sinton, Regina, 4th vice-president; Mrs. H. K. Meisenhimer, Strongfield, secretary; Mrs. Barrett Scott, Moose Jaw; Mrs. G. E. Ellis, Prince Albert, Mrs. W. W. Andrews and Mrs. E. W. Stapleford, Regina.

Many resolutions on the weighty questions of the day were drafted and those concerning or lying within the scope of the Dominion government were telegraphed there. Besides the resolutions I shall quote, were these dealing with the election of the members of the police commission, asking for a higher class of motion picture films, and regarding the alleged misplacement of the patriotic funds.

Re Liquor Manufacture

A resolution regarding the manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of intoxicants for beverages to ensure that there will be no retrograde movement at the close of the war, will be referred to the British Dominions women's suffrage union which holds its annual union in London in June, 1918, and from which an invitation has come for a delegate to be sent from the Saskatchewan board.

Urges National Government

After a certain amount of discussion as to the getting together of a truly representative national government, it was resolved that telegrams be sent to Premier Borden and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier urging that all efforts possible be put forth immediately to organize a representative national government.

Further resolutions concerning the action of the Dominion were:

- (1) That the Federal government should be asked by the board to grant the Federal franchise to the women of Canada.
- (2) That, in view of the fact that in the womanhood of the country there is a great force which might be utilized if organized for national service, be it resolved that, together with the conscription of men, national resources, and wealth, the woman power of the country also be definitely organized.
- (3) Resolved that a resolution be sent from the Provincial Equal Franchise Board of Saskatchewan to the Dominion government, asking that military pensions be equalized as between officer and private.
- (4) Resolved that the Provincial Equal Franchise Board memorialize the Dominion government that all soldiers who have served at the front two years be given leave of absence for a reasonable furlough.
- (5) Resolved that the Provincial Equal Franchise Board memorialize the Dominion government that the rates of pay given to Canadian privates and their allowance be raised so that there will be no necessity for a patriotic fund.

Extend Organization

At the annual meeting held in Moose Jaw in April it was decided to divide the province into districts, each to have its own officers for the purpose of extending organization. Mrs. E. R. Meyers of Saskatoon and Mrs. Violet McNaughtan of Piche were appointed to the committee to consider the matter. This movement is hampered at the present by lack of funds. It was suggested that where the W.C.T.U. has a strong franchise committee, they will be urged to lend all the assistance they can.

It was decided to prepare literature to be sent to the women of the province before the Dominion and municipal elections, giving information of a practical sort.

Much discussion about the naturalization of women ended in a recommendation being made to the board from the executive that a woman shall be given the same choice of nation as her husband.

WHY NOT IN CANADA ALSO?

At midnight on September 8, all manufacture of whiskey ceased throughout the United States as a result of the terms of the new Food Act. Experts claim that 40,000,000 bushels of grain are consumed annually in the manufacture of whiskey in the United States. The manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes will continue as before which will really throw very few men out of work. The grain now released for food by the new Food

Act will add materially to the supply for export to Europe from Canada and the United States and makes the estimated shortage of 160,000,000 bushels look less formidable and impossible of making up. Canadians must ask themselves, why can Canada not make the same provision?—M.P. McC.

THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL

This page seems to be suffering from a surfeit of political topics this week but I want to say a word on the Franchise Bill and next week will try to conform to the subjects men say belong to women's domain. To me, the bill is just one more evidence of the hold partyism has on our politicians. It appears that the government has kept this last card to gain re-election for itself up its sleeve until all probabilities that the more popular national government might be formed, were frustrated. The government was not so much afraid of a solid opposition from Quebec under Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Henri Bourassa if it could appeal to the rest of Canada with a strong national government. But when it finds that the chances for that wane dimmer it must gain re-election some other way and proposes to disfranchise those who the government thinks might be opposed to its re-election and to confer the privilege of franchise on those women who the government believes will support it. It was introduced just exactly one month from the day the present parliament must prorogue, and from the introduction of the bill all were sure that closure would be applied. That closure would be applied was announced by Hon. George Foster on Saturday night when the bill came up for its second reading. It is evident that every effort is being made by the government to push the bill through in as short a time as possible.

In his speech at introducing the bill Hon. Arthur Meighen tried to make clear that the bill was designed to make "war service the basis of war franchise." In the first place the franchise can never be considered as a reward for service rendered. The franchise is and always shall be a sacred right, and one with which no government may tamper. But considering it as Mr. Meighen would have us consider it, is war service the basis on which that bill is designed? It provides that the franchise shall be extended to the widows or wives, to the mothers, daughters and sisters of men overseas. There isn't a clause to say that the franchise may be given as a reward to the thousands of women who have spent all their time in working for the Red Cross, for the Field Comforts Commission, for the dependants of the soldiers who are left at home on insufficient allowances and pensions, in making munitions, in taking men's places in the stores and offices to release men for military duty, and for those who are rendering war service in the hundreds of ways with which we are all familiar. However the wives and mothers and the several sisters and daughters of the many "patronage" officers who are in England and who have not the remotest intention of risking their lives in France and Flanders, all receive the franchise for "war service rendered." To say the least it appears a very inconsistent bill so far as rewarding war service goes. If the government had wished to reward those who have sent their relatives to the front in a fair way to everyone concerned why did it not increase the pensions and allowances to an adequate amount and either give women the franchise on the same basis as men or keep all women from exercising the franchise? I do object to classing the thousands of patriotic women who have sent no relatives to the front with the aliens and the "conscientious objectors." It isn't British fair play.

MARY P. McCALLUM.

TEACHING THE VALUE OF MONEY

A certain young mother, who was farsighted enough to see the results of different methods of training, decided that as soon as her small girl was old enough to want spending money, she would allow her a certain amount each week, no more and no less. Being of the feminine persuasion, it did not take the young lady long to discover that money bought gum and candy, and forthwith she proceeded to demand money for the same. This was at the mature age of three, and right there the money question was settled for the year. The little girl was to receive three cents a week, all her own, to do with as she pleased.

At first she flew to the store, and stocked up on all-day suckers and white gum, had a gala day, and then starved for candy the rest of the week. This was the first step in her financial training. She discovered just exactly how much three cents would buy. The second step came when, at the suggestion of her mother, she spent only two cents the first day, and kept one cent for later in the week. It finally worked around until she spent one cent at a time, thus placing the most solid stone on the road to economy, in the knowledge of having the required amount of money in her purse, but passing by the things she really desired, without buying them.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ORGANIZED FARMERS AND POLITICS

The following is a summary of the address given by our president, H. W. Wood, at the Social Leaders' conference, recently held in Edmonton. The summary is taken from the Edmonton Bulletin and the subject of the address was "The Organized Farmers and Politics."

H. W. Wood said that the objects of the U.F.A. were to deal with economic conditions which for a long time had been unsatisfactory to the farmers and not with the current political affairs of the country. They had found that great interests were effecting legislation in favor of themselves. The farmers had not the highly developed leadership nor the money to compete with those interests along those lines. Their only hope was to mobilize the strength of numbers against them.

He traced briefly the history of farmers' organizations in the United States as a political force, their rise and fall. The difficulties which had led to their downfall, said he, were that these organizations had been inclined to be radical in their principles and declarations, but were unskilled in political organization. The result had been that whenever they did win a temporary supremacy a great mass of unskilled people had attempted to put into effect radical legislation.

In the meantime the opposition parties had maintained their organizations and worked against them. The other parties controlled the press and a constant flow of ridicule and criticism, true and untrue, was directed at the reformers. There was also the old spirit of party prejudice in the people which could not be eradicated and which had to be contended with. The result of this ridicule and criticism and this prejudice was that the weaker members of this new party fell away and went back to their old affiliations. The new movement also attracted all the discredited, broken-down politicians of the old parties who sought only their own advantage.

The greatest difficulty of all was, however, that in no democratic country in the world have the people really learned to rule. We have democracies in theory, but in no country in the world have the people taken advantage of their opportunity. The power has always been in their hands, but they have never used it. The lack of intelligent citizenship is the reason why the people cannot govern themselves today. Men are well-meaning enough, their motives are patriotic enough, but their citizenship is not sufficiently developed to carry on the work of governing the country, with the result that the political forces are in the ascendancy.

But it is also essential to deal with the legislative conditions before any effect can be brought to bear upon economic conditions. We have realized that we are organized to deal with legislative affairs. We must develop our economic institutions and then as people become interested in them they will have their attention drawn away from political institutions and more and more bound up in those institutions which are for the interest of the people themselves. As people learn to understand economic conditions better, they become weaned from party politics and prejudice. Instead of building up a new political party we are promulgating safe and sane political ideals. We will be piling up political force and through that force piling up useful legislation. We do not want to mix with any organization, but we do want to influence the men who do make the laws so that our mobilized voters will have an equal influence with the superior organization and money of the special interests.

Mr. Wood declared that the U.F.A. was freer today than any third party could possibly be. It was unbound by any political connection. It was free to support who it pleased and to exert the power of its massed citizenship in any direction it saw fit. In consequence its members were less affected by the old political party prejudice than any people he had ever known and as that prejudice

continued to fall away so the political influence of the organization increased.

"I cannot conceive of any better method," said he in conclusion, "to build up the standard of citizenship necessary to make democracy effective."

THE PEARSONVILLE PICNIC

Secretary J. O. Roberts, of the Pearsonville Local, reports: Pearsonville schoolhouse being centrally located in the district between Suffield and the Saskatchewan River, it was decided by the Pearsonville Local of the U.F.A. as the best place to hold the annual picnic. The date was Saturday, July 28. Through the untiring efforts of our worthy president, W. W. Stokes, and the genial chairman of the committee, W. R. Sharp, the picnic was a grand success.

A fine program of sports was provided for the afternoon entertainment and the committee put up an unusually valuable and appropriate assortment of prizes. After the races, etc., were over, speeches were in order and the president introduced Mr. Tregillus of the Central office at Calgary, who spoke for about 20 minutes on matters pertaining to the good of the order. His words were both instructive and entertaining. We were greatly disappointed in the non-appearance of two other speakers who were expected, A. J. H. Donahue, director for Medicine Hat, and Captain Pringle, of that city, both of whom were detained by illness. Baseball was next in order and a spirited game was pulled off between East and West Pearsonville, the Easts winning. At nine p.m. the schoolhouse was cleared for dancing and same was indulged in until early morning.

One purpose of the picnic was to create a spirit of good fellowship among the members and non-members and to get the non-members interested in the work and we believe that much good was accomplished along these lines. The ladies also are showing great interest in the work of the local as has been evidenced by the attendance at recent meetings and at the picnic and we hope that this interest will continue and increase because the ladies can do as much and more than the men to make the order a success.

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

D. R. Borthwick, of Kinsella, reports as follows: "The second annual fall fair and picnic under the auspices of the U.F.A. and Red Cross auxiliary was held on Friday, August 10, and was a great success. Enclosed you have copy of the prize list. There was keen competition in all entries. The weather was ideal and everyone enjoyed the outing. After all expenses were paid we were able to hand the Red Cross auxiliary \$77.35, balance on hand. Our receipts amounted to \$279.90, expenditure \$202.55."

The prize list shows numerous prizes for displays of vegetables, flowers, domestic science, needlework, poultry and other exhibits, with a number of specials donated by various business concerns. The local is to be complimented on the progressive spirit shown in uniting with the Red Cross auxiliary for this event.

The secretary of Dewberry Local, No. 98, F. Hardwick, reports that at their meeting held on September 1 the members were favored with a visit from F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., principal of the Vermilion agricultural school, who gave them a very interesting and helpful talk on soil cultivation. The address was greatly appreciated by the members, and a large number of visitors were also present. The committee was appointed at the same meeting to arrange for a concert, box social and dance in aid of the Red Cross Fund, the date being set for October 26. Mr. Hardwick concludes: "We are trying to make our local what it should be, a power for good in our district." The above report would indicate that they are on their way to success in this regard.

Streamstown local U.F.W.A. gave a Red Cross tea in their schoolhouse on August 17. Tea was served from 5 to 6.30, and although the weather was threatening, quite a number turned out.

About \$14 was collected at the tables, the offering being voluntary. A baseball match followed the tea and the evening was spent in dancing. A hand-embroidered linen table centre and a pair of hand-knitted socks, donated by members, were raffled, and although tickets were sold for the small sum of 10 cents, the two articles brought in \$10.80. Ice cream and lemonade were sold also, and altogether about \$50 was taken in, which was much better than expected, owing to the busy haying season and the rain in the evening keeping many away from the dance.

A meeting of the Malmö local, at which a good crowd was in attendance, was held on August 27. The members placed their first order for a car of coal with the United Grain Growers and will soon order more. They are joining with the Wetaskiwin District Association so that they can get the benefit of co-operative buying on other articles which cannot be shipped to their nearest station, Hobbema. Their membership is increasing and at the present time they have over 20 enrolled.

Nilrem branch of the U.F.A. held a very successful picnic on July 21. A good program of sports was provided by the committee, and the refreshment stall was looked after by the ladies. The day being favorable a good crowd was in attendance, and the profits, which amounted to \$66.75, were donated to the Red Cross Fund.

A NEW WHEAT PEST

Insect damage to the wheat crop in the districts around Sedgewick, Killam and Willow Hollow, in Alberta, were examined late in July by Prof. Cutler, of the university, and Donald Mackie, entomologist of the department of agriculture. This damage amounted from one to ten per cent. on the various farms visited and all wheat seemed to be uniformly attacked, that in the centre of the fields equally with that on the outer edges. Strong full wheat growing on moist low ground was also equally parasitized with the dried parched crops on high ground. No other crops than wheat were attacked.

On examining the affected wheat it was found that in practically all cases the stems were bent over at right angles just above the second visible joint, and that the wheat had continued to grow upward, thus forming another right angle at the third visible joint, showing that a considerable time had elapsed from the date of the damage to the time of reporting. On examining the stems, a number of minute insects were discovered close to the break, inside the stems, but showing a tendency to work upwards. Microscopic slides were made of these insects and on examination under a high power microscope they proved to be a species of thrips, some in the larval and others in the imago state. They apparently injure the stem from the inside by biting the tissue and sucking the sap just above the second joint. When a strong wind strikes the wheat, naturally the stems bend over and break at the weakened point, thus causing the farmers, at the first glance, to have the impression that the crop has been hauled; closer examination, however, will show that owing to the uninjured heads and the regularity of the damage, that hail was not the cause.

No reports have been received by the department of agriculture of this pest having been previously recorded as damaging wheat in this province, and it may be that owing to the excessive dryness and heat this year a phenomenal development of this insect has taken place. However, farmers would be well advised to take due precautions against such a recurrence next year. Stubble land should be plowed in the fall to a depth of at least five inches. Straw should be burned by the end of April and it would be advisable to have a crop rotation.

A thorough investigation was made of the district for hessian fly, but no traces of this insect were found, although there were slight traces of the western wheat stem saw fly.

BIG RAM SALE IN ALBERTA

Great interest is being shown in the first ram sale ever held in Alberta, which is announced to take place at Lethbridge on October 10 and 11. A large number of breeders from Southern Alberta and outside points will be represented. It is believed that this sale will become a regular event each year, as is the case at other sheep rearing centres in North America.

The Guide Crop Report

Reports from 440 Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. Secretaries and Expert Seed Growers, showing the Condition of Western Crops up to September 5

The Guide crop report for 1917 has been compiled mainly from the reports of 440 farmers and covers the period up to and including September 5. These farmers were asked to report on the district within a radius of ten miles of their homes. The apparent thoroughness with which they went into the situation merits a large measure of confidence in the results of these reports and appreciation of them. Supplementing these was a great deal of travelling by members of The Guide staff and careful observations by many farmers closely in touch with conditions all over the West.

The results indicate a more satisfactory crop than anticipated. The figures need no elaboration. In a general way the whole of the country south of the main line of the C.P.R. suffered severely from drought. In western Saskatchewan and in Alberta these semi-arid conditions extended north of that line considerably and generally prevailed south of the C.N.R. through part of Kindersley and Medicine Hat and Bow River constituencies. The reports received for the various constituencies have been averaged in practically every case so a good indication is given of all parts. This will show Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Assinaboia, Souris and Lisgar to be the worst hit.

In the five southern constituencies of Manitoba wheat will average 12½, oats 23 and barley 18 bushels, while in the six northern constituencies reports average 21, 38 and 28 respectively. In the eight southern constituencies of Saskatchewan, which includes Kindersley, averages will be wheat, 14½, oats 24, barley 18; while in the eight northern constituencies averages indicated are wheat 18, oats 34, barley 25. In Macleod, Bow River, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge of Alberta reports put averages at wheat 15, oats 26, barley 21 bushels. The average for all the territory north of these is wheat 22½, oats 41, and barley 28. Oats and barley of course are worst hit. There was a severe frost on June 21 that did great damage and there has been some frost recently which has done some harm to oats, for oats have been late and in many places were still quite green on September 1. Where damaged severely, however, feed will be made of them. Hail damage is very light. In a few districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta slight insect damage to wheat is reported. Rust cuts little or no figure. Though everyone is working unusual hours and wages are very high in most parts the help now on hand will suffice pretty well. Weed damage seems to be on the increase this year. In few places is there any appreciable increase of summerfallowed area though generally there is as much prepared as in 1916. Indications point to a good percentage being fall plowed or otherwise cultivated before going into winter.

The grade of wheat will be high. Out of 2,260 ears reaching Winnipeg up to and including September

11, all but three went No. 1, 2 or 3 Northern and these three went No. 4. Most of it went No. 1 and No. 2. It is a good indication of the grade of this year's wheat. In some southern districts it will be necessary to buy oats, especially for seed, but generally this will be no such problem as last year. The unusual prices are forcing an economy of all crops, whether good or poor, never before practised. Hay seems a better crop than anticipated, which goes far to help out the feed situation which is doubly important with a low oat and barley yield. Much high land was very poor but the average is fair. Potato reports are disappointing. Generally the crop is not as good as a year ago, though in a few places, notably northern Alberta it is better. The crop is late. The acreage seems larger, the quality appears to be good, but the yield indicated will be low. Recent rains have helped much.

An estimate of the total yield based on the official acreage under crops as compiled by the Departments of Agriculture in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and careful estimates for Alberta appear on this page. A detailed report by constituencies follows.

The average yields mentioned in these constituencies refer only to the particular constituency dealt with.

Manitoba

Dauphin.—Fifteen farmers place wheat from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, average 24; oats 35 to 60, average 47½; barley 21 to 45, average 34½. Practically no damage of any kind, an excellent crop. There seems generally enough help here. Area in summerfallow has decreased in many places 20 to 50 per cent., others are normal, none report an increase. New breaking shows a slight increase in a few places. Hay crop runs from 60 per cent. to normal, with generally a very fair crop. All but one report the potato crop much better than a year ago.

Marquette.—Eighteen farmers say wheat will average 18½ bushels, varying from 12 to 28; oats will average 32 bushels and barley 19 bushels. Every one reports drought damage and many set-backs from early spring frosts. Farmers are getting off the harvest with practically their own help. Six say there is a slight increase in the area summerfallowed, but 11 say practically the same as 1916. Less new breaking has been done. A few report an abundance of hay but most say from 50 to 80 per cent. of normal. Seven say potatoes are about normal while nine say the crop is much poorer than in 1916, running from 50 to 80 per cent. of that crop. Some seed oats may be needed.

Neepawa.—Five reports say wheat will average 16, oats 33, and barley 24 bushels. The chief enemy was

(Continued on page 16)

ESTIMATE OF CROP YIELD

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Manitoba—				
Acres	2,853,362	2,230,000	1,270,720	63,605
Average Yield	17 bus.	31 bus.	23 bus.	9 bus.
Total	48,507,200	69,130,000	29,226,560	572,445
Saskatchewan—				
Acres	7,862,500	3,808,120	368,330	596,110
Average Yield	16 bus.	29 bus.	22 bus.	9 bus.
Total	125,800,000	110,435,480	8,103,260	5,364,990
Alberta—				
Acres	2,500,000	1,750,000	305,000	90,000
Average Yield	20 bus.	34 bus.	26 bus.	10 bus.
Total	50,000,000	59,500,000	7,930,000	900,000
Total Acres	13,215,862	7,788,120	1,944,050	749,715
Total Average	17 bus.	30.7 bus.	22.7 bus.	9.10 bus.
Total Yield	224,307,200	239,065,480	45,259,820	6,837,435



Federal Electoral Constituencies, used as Guide Crop Report Districts. Map also shows principal towns and railroad lines.

PLANS FOR DISTRICT FOUR

The Organization Department has received the following letter from Mr. R. M. Johnson, director of district four: "All things considered, it seems best to hold district four convention in Regina as usual, the day before the meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which will likely come the latter part of November. After the executive have fixed the date, I expect to send out a circular letter, calling the district meeting and setting forth the importance of it."

It has seemed difficult to get our locals to forward resolutions for discussion, so I thought of sending out a list of the more outstanding questions which might be discussed. Perhaps this will get our members to think about these questions in advance and thus result in definite expressions of opinion. I believe it is wise to have a definite program for the meeting, not as a hard and fast rule from which there is no deviation, but as a guide to proceedings. There is not usually much difficulty in getting speakers for this convention, as most of our leaders are in Regina at this time. I think it would be a good thing to have an address from someone connected with one of the co-operative enterprises.

Anything I may do in arranging for the success of our district meeting, please consider as supplemental to the work of the Central office. I hope you will see that it is properly advertised in The Guide, and arrange for a hall, etc."

DISTRICT MEETINGS

It will soon be time for holding our 16 district meetings. All our members should be thinking and planning as to how to make these meetings of the greatest value this year.

If you are keeping up with the progress of our association you must have noticed that our annual convention and district meetings are now recognized as most important deliberative bodies. While our association exerts a constant influence in important provincial and national affairs, it is in our conventions that the thoughts of our members become crystallized into resolutions and pronouncements which are effective for definite results.

Especially at a time like this, when so many important problems are pressing for solution and when public policies must constantly change to meet rapidly changing conditions, nearly all thinking people see the great need of our organization and its value to our democracy. The deliberations and conclusions of the S.G.G.A., as our members meet together in our various conventions, have thus come to have a great influence in determining public opinion and shaping public policies.

While many of our members have recognized the great influence of our annual convention, probably most of us have not sufficiently appreciated the importance of our district meetings. We need, therefore, to be impressed with the great possibilities which these smaller conventions afford. They provide a forum in which many important resolutions originate and have consideration before being presented to the provincial body. They also furnish an opportunity for the grain growers in each district to discuss any matter of especial interest in their own locality.

But it is not possible to have a good district meeting unless it is attended by live, wide-awake delegates from live, wide-awake locals. There is an average of nearly 100 different locals in each of our 16 districts, and if all of these locals were holding regular meetings and were having lively discussions of the more important questions before our association, there would be such a lot of urgent matters coming up constantly for the consideration of the district meetings that more than one day would be required for the purpose.

If your local officers have not called a meeting yet this fall, be sure that they are urged to do so at an early date, in order that your local may take its proper place and have its proper influence in the approaching district meeting. Each local should appoint one delegate for each 10 (or major portion of 10) of its members as provided in section XIII of the constitution. The executive will meet early in October

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

and fix the time for holding these district meetings so that they will come in a series as nearly as possible; but the special arrangements for the meeting are left largely with the district directors. So if you have any important matter you want presented for consideration, write at once to your district director or to the central office; or better still, have a meeting of your local called, when the matter may have the consideration of that body first. Let us all feel the especial importance of our district meetings this year.

H. H. M.

IS YOUR LOCAL A SUCCESS?

In connection with the prize competition which is being inaugurated among our locals, it should be interesting to check up your local and see where it stands on the basis of the grading suggested. The activities of the locals may be described under five heads, as follows: Extension work, educational activities, business co-operation, public endeavor and patriotic enterprise. However, we have not separated these activities under such heads, but have just assigned a value to each of the 19 divisions suggested. We do not wish to imply that a local may not be a success without attaining a high standard in all the points mentioned; but we have tried to indicate the lines of activity which should have careful consideration by all our locals.

Here is the proposed system of grading; but before this is finally adopted we will be glad to receive any suggestions regarding the matter:

There will be a total of 1,000 points in the credits allowed and it is planned to apportion the different credits as follows:—Number of life members, 60; total number of members, 100; number of women members, 60; holding regular and interesting meetings (including business and social meetings), 100; prompt reports and answers to letters from Central and satisfactory remittance of fees, 60; distribution of our literature, 50; attendance at district and annual conventions, 40; having Grain Growers' community hall or an especially provided meeting place for the local, 40; salary of secretary, 60; being incorporated and co-operative trading, 50; beef ring, 30; egg circle, 30; special study circle and community library, 60; patriotic contributions and activities, including help to any unfortunate members of our association, 50; study of Farmers' Platform and endorsement thereof and showing public spirit, 50; entering seed grain competition, 30; having a local badge or banner or maintaining a rest-room at trading point, 30; contributions to our legal and extension funds, 60.

In grading a local on its extension work we will take into account the increase in its membership during the year, and we will also take into account the limitations of its field. It is not desirable for a local to spread over too much territory, neither should one local encroach on the field of another. Also the number of women members which a local can secure is limited by the number of people in the community who are eligible for such membership. These facts will be taken into account to a considerable extent.

Building Up The Locals

While we suggest many lines of endeavor, we urge each local to undertake only those activities which can be successfully carried out in its community. We will make an allowance for a local which devotes its energies to fewer lines and attains to distinguished success in its chosen activities. We must depend on each local to guard against dissipating its energies in an attempt to cover too large a field or too many activities, thus doing superficial work. It is possible that some locals will not find it feasible to take up some of these lines, but will be able to do good work in other equally important activities. In such case they may be given equal credit, if we have been properly advised in the situation

and a satisfactory arrangement has been made.

The main object of this competition is to call the attention of each local to the various lines of activities which it should engage in and cause the members of each local to consider the elements which are essential to success. Then, too, we want to have on file in the Central office the information which will show us at a glance just what each local is doing, in order that we may give all our locals the most intelligent co-operation and help.

We would say that a local is a success when it holds regular and interesting meetings, secures as members the largest possible percentage of the residents of the community, gets most of those to become life members, has the best district meetings and summer rallies, makes a success of its co-operative trading, does good work in all its chosen lines of activity, answers correspondence and furnishes reports promptly and helps to carry on the larger work of our organized farmers' movement.

Kindly favor us with any suggestions you care to make as to this competition. It will take careful organization and planning to make your local a real success. Put your very best into it and if you do not win the prize you will nevertheless do some good work which will be of great benefit to your community as well as to yourself.

H. H. M.

WANT BETTER REPAIR SERVICE

I enclose a copy of two resolutions that were passed at our last meeting, held on Wednesday, July 18. I would ask you to write to the secretary-treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Biggar, No. 347, and also urge them to have James Scobie exempted from paying any tax for the year 1917.

The man's house was burnt early in June and four weeks later his barn was struck by lightning and resulted in the loss of his barn and six work horses, and his financial standing is very small. His neighbors helped him in many ways and at our last meeting the enclosed resolution was introduced and adopted unanimously.

In connection with resolution No. 2, several members gave testimony to the effect that when they go to buy repairs for their farm machinery they find out that the implement agents have from one to three different prices on one article in less than two days' time, and resolution No. 2 was also adopted unanimously to find out if the central will deal with the matter to any extent.

I hope that these two resolutions will meet with your approval and you will deal with them to the best of your ability.

The resolutions are as follows:

No. 1.—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Castlewood Grain Growers' Association, in sympathy with James Scobie, a member of this local, in the loss of his house and contents by fire, followed by the loss of his barn and six work horses and harness by lightning, find it is the duty of this local to ask the Council of the Rural Municipality of Biggar, No. 347, to have James Scobie exempted from paying any tax for the year 1917, and that copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary-treasurer, A. P. Smith, R.M., Biggar, No. 347, and a copy to the central."

No. 2.—"Resolved, that we, the Castlewood Grain Growers ask the central to ask the Department of Agriculture to have a copy of the Farm Machinery Repair List printed and sold to farmers at a reasonable price."

L. D. CAMPBELL,
Secy. Castlewood Local, Biggar, Sask.

MAKE MEETINGS INTERESTING

I think it would be an excellent idea to have an entire program arranged by our study committee, which would provide for weekly meetings of the locals, covering the period from the first of November to the first of April. These programs should allow for variety in

the character of the meetings. For example, there should be some definite study of literary, historical, and scientific subjects; there should also be a series of debates on live topics of the day. Also studies in "Rural Citizenship," including papers, speeches, etc., on current questions. This work should involve the study of our newspapers and magazines, as well as the books of there should be social evenings, made reference which are available. Then up of games, etc., readings, songs and instrumental music, etc., etc. There should be some music or humorous entertainment on each program.

To have a good series of meetings throughout the winter it is necessary that a program for the season be outlined early. It seems to me that these outlines should be prepared by a central committee, in order to secure the best results. It would always be possible to vary the outlines to suit local conditions.

A. E. GREEN.

Boharm, Sask.

PROPOSED STORM WARNINGS

Central Secretary:—

In The Guide I noticed an article by George F. Everdell, secretary of Halbrite Co-operative Association, which I thought worthy of more than passing interest. Mr. Everdell tells how he and some of his neighbors were warned of an approaching storm by the station agent telling them that the officials of the C.P.R. at Moose Jaw were ordering a train to lay up at Estevan because a storm was brewing, and suggests that the matter be brought to the attention of the government and railroads, in order to have a system of storm warnings instituted in these prairie provinces.

At a meeting of our local I read the article to our members and asked their opinion about it and it was unanimously endorsed, and I was instructed to write you to that effect.

In the States they have a system which has been in successful operation for a number of years. In every town or village they have a set of signal flags and any storm or other changes of weather being reported, a certain flag indicating the coming change is hoisted. The flags are of various colors and shapes and the public is supplied with charts showing what the various flags mean. If, for instance, a farmer is in town and sees the flag indicating a coming storm, he will naturally hasten home and escape, when otherwise he might be caught out in a blizzard.

Where there is a rural telephone, the system can be still more utilized by a general call from central to all the surrounding country.

Hoping that you will see the advantage of the scheme, it is the wish of this local that you call the attention of your executive to it and lay the matter before the proper authorities, which in this instance I should surmise would be the government and telegraph companies in conjunction.

B. J. FROSTAD, Sec'y.
Kincaid G.G.A.

A successful rally was held in the Roe school house on Saturday evening, August 4. J. B. Musselman, central secretary, and H. H. McKinney, supt. of the organization and education department, addressed the meeting. The speakers had so much interesting information to give to the meeting that the time slipped around all too soon. All the members voted it a pleasure to be at the meeting and wished the speakers success in their work. We were pleased to see representatives from nearby locals at the meeting, and hope that it will not be so very long before we all meet again.

PERCY WAINWRIGHT,
Sec.-Treas.

WILL SUPPORT FARMERS' PLATFORM

J. B. Musselman.

I have your (Mr. Musselman's) letter of recent date with enclosures. In reply I would state that I have given the same careful consideration, and I will heartily endorse the same and give the platform my earnest support.

E. T. MYERS.

Rosetown.

At our meeting last night I was instructed to forward \$10 to the fighting fund, which amount please find enclosed.

GEORGE DEAKIN,
Sec'y, Mountain View G.G.A.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

GRAIN GROWERS AND THE NATION

The position of the Grain Growers in regard to national questions and the national duty in connection with the war is one about which there need be no question. Since the opening of the war they have made their position unmistakably clear both by action and by statement.

As regards actual service it may be said without attempting any invidious distinction that the rural districts and the farming industry have contributed unstintingly both of men and of substance throughout the course of the conflict. So many men have left the land that agriculture today is feeling the drain at least as much as any other industry in the country, and in some parts of the West farmers are looking in vain for men to adequately handle the present crop. Over all the West—and doubtless also in Eastern Canada—many a farm is being worked by one man, which three years ago gave employment to three or four men, and the assistance of women and young boys has been requisitioned to an extent heretofore unknown in Canada.

In their various organizations the Grain Growers have from the earliest days consistently advocated the support of the Empire's cause. And as the conflict deepened and the magnitude of the task became more clearly recognized the Grain Growers were among the first to take the position which they have consistently maintained, that it demands a national government which shall eliminate partizanship, profiteering and special privilege, and shall install in the various executive positions men of practical ability who have the confidence of the populace at large and under whose leadership the whole of the nation's resources of material as well as of men may be mobilized for the mighty enterprise.

The following expressions issued through Grain Growers' organizations during the past three years will be read with interest. In January, 1915, the first provincial convention after the outbreak of the war was held in Brandon, and the president's address of that year characterized the war in these terms: "It is not a war between Teuton and Slav, nor Germany against England, nor even German culture against the world, but it is a force which has been steadily forcing its way to the forefront in human thought and action for the greater part of the last century, it is whether any one shall dictate the policy by which a nation shall be governed. It is the spirit of democracy at war with the spirit of autocracy."

The same address gave expression to the Grain Growers' attitude and purpose in the following language: "We desire in this, the first farmers' parliament assembled since the outbreak of the war, to assure our government and the government of Great Britain, that the agriculturists of the Empire will be found in their wonted places, and will be prepared to contribute their full share of men and money in order that the results of this war shall be a triumph of the principles which we so very highly prize. Our great anxiety today is that the results of this awful struggle will be great enough to warrant the awful price which the nations are being called upon to pay—and that the end of this war may be the end of all war."

A year later in the convention of 1916 the president's address contained among other paragraphs dealing with the war the following: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is no time for hyper-criticism. When men—the flower of the nation—are coming forward and placing themselves on the altar of service to do and to die if needs be in the defense of principles, which we deem more precious than life, when fathers and mothers, daughters and wives are saying to sons, brothers and husbands: Go, go, and God bless you—saying it though their very hearts are breaking—shall we, through any indifference or selfish motive, fail to measure up to the responsibility that rests

upon us? No, no; there shall be no holding back on our part, nothing shall be left undone until that false system of militarism, built upon that false foundation of "Might is Right," shall have been put down and the principles of true democracy shall have been established.

"I, therefore, desire that there shall be mapped out by this Convention a scheme commensurate with the needs of the hour, that words may be spoken that will send each delegate home to his respective local association fired with a zeal that will not be satisfied until every farmer in the province shall have at least had an opportunity afforded him to make his contribution, be it large or small, in support of our national honor; yes, I verily believe our national life."

During these two years such expressions as those quoted were adequately seconded by the practical work done in all localities through women's committees, local branches and special efforts. It is sufficient to mention that the amount handled for the Patriotic Fund, and the various special relief funds up to January, 1917, totalled over twenty-six thousand dollars.

At the last provincial convention held in January of the current year a pronouncement even more definite and comprehensive than any preceding one was carried by a unanimous vote. It was as follows: "Whereas the British Empire and her Allies are engaged in a life and death struggle in which we believe the interests of civilization are at stake;

"And, whereas, the Canadian government in order that Canada might render more effective service in the prosecution of the war, has undertaken to make a census of the man-power of the Dominion, with the expressed view of organizing it to the highest point of efficiency.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention endorse the action of the government in this regard; but while endorsing it desire to urge in the strongest possible terms our abhorrence of private profiteering on the part of those engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of war supplies of any kind; and also urge that a census of the wealth of Canada should be immediately taken with a view to imposing upon it the full share of the burden it should bear in this time of national sacrifice, and further that these resources can only be organized to their full efficiency by a National Government in which the interest of political parties will be made entirely subservient to the interests of the State."

By these expressions and by their own fundamental principles often enunciated and recently given concise expression in the National Platform the Grain Growers still stand. They are utterly loyal to the Empire and to the nation in the struggle for freedom, but they are none the less aware of the tragic fact that partizanship and profiteering have crippled the efforts of the nation so far, and that the privileged interests and the politicians who back them are to the present hour conspiring to get a firmer grip upon the reins of power, to disintegrate and scatter the power of progressive citizenship, and to fasten the bonds of protection and privilege upon the nation for another generation. They insist that it is madness to expect national unity under any government which continues to be manifestly dominated by the privileged interests, and that the nation will never rally and do its part until a government is installed which is utterly free of such control. They would not delay by an hour the doing of the nation's duty in furnishing men. They would give no issue preference to that, but in their view the conscription of material resources must be undertaken simultaneously; and for both the absolutely essential primary requirement is the unifying of the nation under a government that is free and independent, the only kind of government which the nation will trust, the only kind of gov-

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One-third of a Million Studebakers and
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factories exclusively equipped with

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Dependable Spark Plugs

Every motor owner will realize the superlative degree of dependability necessary to back the tribute of confidence expressed in these figures.

The reason lies in the fact that we make only spark plugs—in 1916 our sales totalled over 14 millions of Champions—more spark plugs, by far, than the total combined output of all other manufacturers.

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Champion Regular for
Medium Powered Cars.
Price \$1.00



1½ H. P. On Skids with BUILT-IN MAGNETO



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3 H.P. \$128
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See the "Z" and You'll Buy It
Go to your local dealer. See the "Z."
Compare it on merit—by any standard—point by point. You'll sell yourself on this wonderful engine value.

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IMPORTANT DEALER SERVICE: When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturer. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service so that you are satisfied.

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Farmer,
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Prices

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THIS IS MY FAMOUS HARD WARE SHOE built for farm wear. It is **SOLID LEATHER** through and through; it has two full solid leather double soles both standard screwed and stitched. The uppers are cut from full oiled first quality grained leather with full leather backstrap; has bellows tongue to keep out the dirt and water, and is lined with good quality soft flexible leather. It is made in a good fitting, broad, easy model last that will give greatest comfort to the wearer. Made in sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys. Order direct from this Ad. or send for free Catalogue as described below.

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ernment under which free men ought to be expected to fight.

W. R. W.

A BIT OF CONTRAST

A recent writer on New Zealand says in dealing with public life there: "The real leaders of the country, those who hold the substance as well as the appearance of power, are at the present time men of no wealth, while the rich, with very few exceptions, have been thrown into opposition, where their opinions count for very little in the counsels of the government. Thus the different aristocracies of land, of rank or of wealth have not succeeded in acquiring or retaining political preponderance. Hence the field is open to the masses, to the city workers, to the small holders, to employees of every sort. The people finally discovered what enormous influence their voting papers gave them, and instead of neglecting or disdaining this influence, they use it with a cleverness which makes them masters of the country."

Manitoba, and Canada at large, might learn the lesson. Wealth still cuts much too big a figure in our public life. It will be a good day for Canada when the common people discover that by their votes they can vote wealth out of power. New Zealand did it in the last generation. Shall we do it in the next?

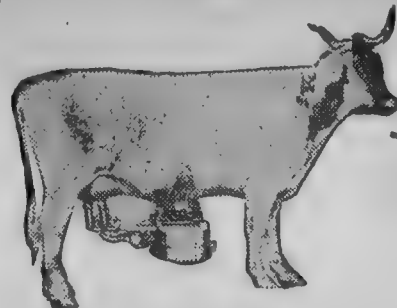
STAMPEDING DEMOCRACY

Excitement, panic, stampede are conditions of mentality that are likely to lead to rapidity of action but not usually to the best action for the circumstances. A fairly common ruse of the designing politician is that of producing a stampede by concentrating attention on one phase of a situation while he takes advantage of other phases and conditions for his own personal, class or party advantage. There are many who believe Canada is being stampeded in this the most tragic hour of her history by those who under the guise of an enthusiastic patriotism would avert attention from what they are doing to establish in Canada for another generation the rule of favored and privileged interests. Democracy must not be stampeded. If certain interests are being favored or advantaged, the questions and protest of the people must not be silenced. They ought to be made and they must be heard. If the interests of the people are sacrificed to grasping money-kings today, any victory that may be won over Prussianism tomorrow will be so much lessened in value. If Canadians condemn and banish the exploiters today—tomorrow's victory will be doubly worth while.

VOLUNTARY SELF EXPRESSION

In our educational systems there is constant endeavor to encourage and stimulate self expression on the part of the individual. The pupil is given opportunity of applying what he has learned in practical forms, developing his powers of reproduction and of initiative and of original expression.

Rural life has been little developed along the line of giving opportunity for original self expression on the part of the children and youth, and yet the life of the farm offers a splendid variety of opportunity for the youthful originator. Those who care for the development of rural life, those who are interested in the enrichment of the powers of our youth ought to be at work taking advantage of the opportunities of encouraging the free application of their powers to some one or other of the lines that invite them today. The boy or girl who is interested with his or her own garden plot, or flock of chickens, or a calf or a colt to be cared for and regarded as something for which the individual is responsible will be the better for it. Capability and initiative will be developed and the powers of choice and direction and control will be given helpful exercise. The old principle of learning by doing will be brought into play and there will be real preparation for the practical duties and responsibilities of later years. Seed selection, special grain and root plots, experiments in tree-growing and artistic disposal of flower plots, shrubs and lawns offer splendid opportunities for self expression and the unfolding of latent powers. The leading out of youthful powers in some one of an infinite variety of lines may be the means of untold enrichment of life for the individual and the community.—W.



The OMEGA Milking Machine

has these advantages over other machines. Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and teat-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or filth. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

OMEGA THE BEST BY TEST

The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the OMEGA as follows "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today."

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Plow Shares

We have a complete stock. All makes and sizes.

12 Inch \$3.00
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Order from this advertisement. Give make and number of old share.

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

Co-operating at Crossfield

Continued from Page 7

and the matter is being taken up with the attorney-general, for the company wants to have everything in strictly legal form. Directors' meetings are held every three months. At these meetings audited quarterly reports of the business are presented and shareholders have the free right to ask any questions and make any investigations concerning the conduct of the business. The one man one vote system is followed. Shareholders must be U.F.A. members. At first some difficulty in selling shares was encountered, but now that non-shareholders pay an extra one per cent. on stock shipments and an extra two and a half per cent. on the goods, the stock is being taken up rapidly. At the time of my visit 339 shares had been sold to 103 shareholders, 50 shares being taken up between July 3 and July 19. Twenty per cent. in cash must be paid for the stock. The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of unpaid stock. The company has strong competition and the directors are of the opinion that they could do with eight or ten thousand dollars worth of capital to work on. They would then be in a better position to go to wholesalers and make terms. President Casey believes that the entire authorized capital will be taken up in time and state that there are at least 300 men in the district who should be shareholders.

Profits Remain in the Business

At present profits are going into the business. The idea, however, is not to pile up a lot of money, but is simply to get enough to carry the business through.

Collars	1.75	Machine Oil	50
Clawed Pliers	55	Gas Engine Oil	30
Home Saws	30	Auto Oil	25
Marionettes	1.30	Automobile Oil	1.00
Foot Staps each	1.20	Coal Oil	20
Lucas per set	1.75	Lumber Oil	1.50
Toe Staps	.75	Calypsoes	30
Hallers	.75		90
Raw Made Halls	1.00		1.00
Whips	1.00	115 Red paint	1.00
Whips	1.75	Ladders	4.10
Shovels	.75	Maple Syrup	2.00
Yellow Posts	.85	Sugar per 100	11.00
Trails per set	5.50	Flour per 100	6.90
		" " 50	3.50
		Graham flour 100	6.40
		" " per 50	3.20
Roller Cots 40	2.25		24.10
Salt per block	.75		9.40
Soury salt 50 lbs	.75		
Shingles per m	4.25	Rye flour 10 lbs	70
2x4 12-14x16	20.00	Shot per 100 lbs	3.10
2x4 18	31.00	Shots	2.20
2x6 16	40.00	4 inch nails per 10	.21
2x6 18	41.00	Shingle nails	10
Shiplap 8 and 10	31.00	Building paper	1.00
" " 10	31.00	Tar paper	2.00
2x8 14x16	25.00	Roofing paper	4.75
1x8 Boards	20.00	Strips per pack	1.50
2x12 16	41.00	Wood filler per can	1.25
2x12 18	42.00		
Leaf per m	6.00		

The Crossfield Co-operative Bulletin Board. The lines handled and the prices that prevailed in July are here shown.

Neither is it desired to drive merchants and other business men out of business. All the company wants to do is to regulate prices and keep them within reason. This influence has been felt to a marked degree, and men who have not bought one dollar's worth of supplies from the company have reaped the benefit of its activities.

The financing of the company is assisted by the money which farmers leave in. They have every confidence in the company's stability and many when shipping livestock leave their money in until they want it in goods. With men buying supplies, business is done on a cash or monthly payment plan. The livestock shipments, however, take care of a large percentage of the farmers' accounts.

The Crossfield U.F.A. Co-operative Association is a good example of a co-operative enterprise, proceeding judiciously and without undue haste along constructive lines. The directorate, which includes A. A. Hall of the provincial executive of the U.F.A., has laid it down as a policy to always profit by experience. The association has a great asset in the U.F.A. locals, which are well organized in the district. Since its very existence has depended upon the educational work carried on under the organization of the provincial organization it is strongly in favor of working in closest co-operation with U.F.A. activities.

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BE PREPARED

HAVE FISH IN CAMP

A Gill Net will supply them, only 20 cents per yard, mounted with leads and floats ready for the water, give size of mesh, stretched measure desired.

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We carry a stock of Marble's Sights, Hunting Knives, Axes and other specialties, also Acetylene Headlights, Camp Lamps, Lanterns, Collapsible Camp Stoves, Gendron's Shoepacks and Boots, Tents, Pack-sacks, Sleeping Bags, Dunnage Bags, Compasses, Raincoats, Rods, Reels and Fishing Tackle of all kinds in fact, almost everything you require in the camp or trap line.

Fishermen—

We can supply you with Hoop, Brook, Trammel, Gill, Pound and Dip Nets, Seines, Lines and other Fishermen's Supplies at very close prices.

As the factories are busy turning out supplies for the Allies, many will be disappointed this year in securing their favorite rifles, ammunition and supplies, so order early before the other fellow has picked up the goods you want.

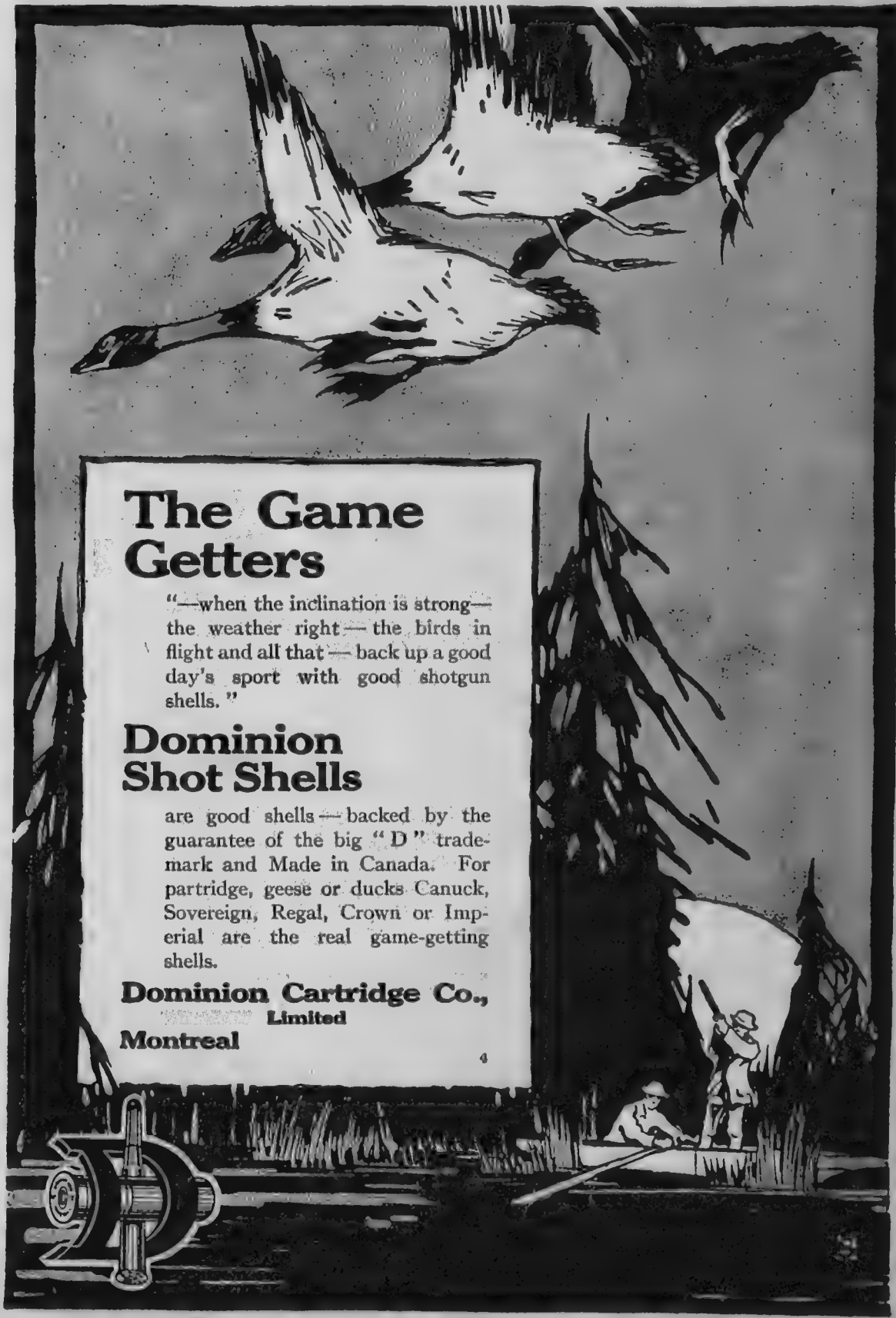
TRAPPERS—WE CARRY IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANIMAL TRAPS IN CANADA. No trapper's outfit is complete without a supply of—

Hallam's Animal Bait \$1.00 per bottle
Hallam's Muskrat Bait 67 Six Bottles for \$5.00, postpaid by us.
Hallam's Trail Scent as they will largely increase your catch of fur.

Write to-day for the new 1917-18 EDITION OF HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' and SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOGUE, 32-pages, illustrated, which we will gladly send you free on request. It will save you money. Address in full, using number.

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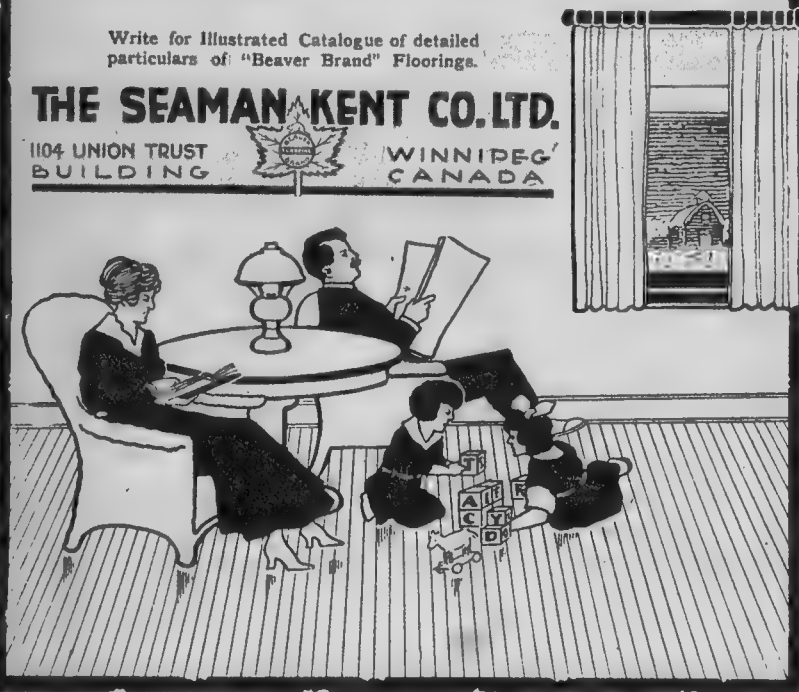
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¶ You'll be surprised at how little it costs to modernize your home in this respect.

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in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner
PROMPT ATTENTION **CURRENT RATES**
Full particulars from our agent in your district; or

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Phone or wire our nearest office for prices any time after your grain is shipped

Western Offices: Long Distance Phones:
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.....Main 3522
Grain Exchange, Calgary.....Main 2268
Canada Building, Saskatoon.....3241

Providing Proper Potato Storage

Continued from Page 8

Door—The door for taking out the potatoes should be about four feet wide and seven feet high. It should be made of two thicknesses of matched sheathing with tar paper between. Inside the door, an entry space four feet square must be boarded up to permit the door to be opened, see figures 3 and 4. The outer door is located as shown in figures 1 and 3. It should also be made of two thicknesses of lumber.

Ends—The rear end and gable, which can be covered up all winter, is simply boarded up with matched sheathing. However, the front gable should be boarded both inside and outside of the studding with paper between.

Filling in the Soil—The ground is thrown up on both sides, the rear end and on both sides of the passageway down to the door at the front end, as high as the plate or the base of the roof, to a depth of two feet and extending out from the building at least six feet. It is important to bank up the dirt enough so as to close up any openings between the rafters.

In a rolling country the material necessary for constructing a potato cellar can be greatly reduced, as the cellar can be dug the full depth into a hillside and the

The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 11

drought. Summerfallow has increased 10 per cent. but new breaking has decreased. Hay appears to have been generally good. Potatoes vary from 40 per cent. poorer to 80 per cent. better than last year with little general improvement.

Portage la Prairie—Wheat runs from 10 to 25 bushels, oats 25 to 40, and barley 20 to 35. Drought did most of the damage. Labor is scarce here. About the same area is being prepared for next year. Hay was poor on high land. Potatoes poorer than last year.

Selkirk—Wheat from 25 to 30 bushels, oats 35 to 40, barley 30 to 35. Practically no damage. Farmers worrying through alright. Hay is fair. Potatoes late.

Springfield—Grain conditions about the same as in Selkirk. Hay a light crop.

Brandon—Crops very spotted here. Eight farmers say wheat will run 10 to 18 bushels with the average 14; oats 16 to 35, average 24; barley 12 to 25, average 18. Serious drought did great damage. Woodnorth, Elkhorn and Reston correspondents also blame a heavy

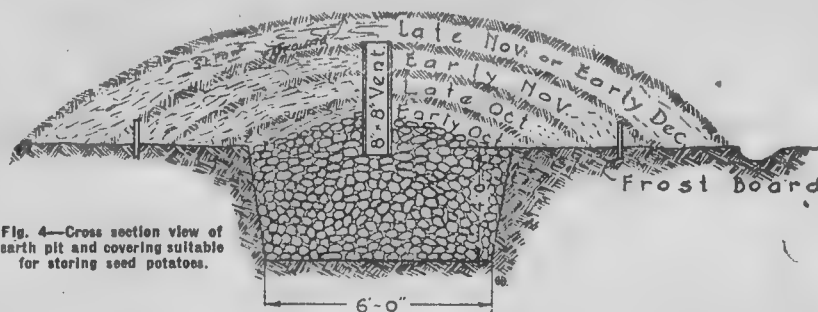


Fig. 4—Cross section view of earth pit and covering suitable for storing seed potatoes.

only lumber needed is that for the roof and front end. The roof is constructed in the same way as for the level land cellar. The entire front end and the gable should be triple boarded with tar paper between. It should also have double doors of double thickness of lumber. The depth and slope of the sides depends largely upon the soil.

Making Potato Pits

An ordinary earth pit furnishes a good place for storing seed potatoes (figure 6). These pits should be located on well drained land where there is no danger of the pit filling up with water during the early part of the spring. In North Dakota they should generally be about four feet deep and five or six feet wide. A pit four feet deep and six feet wide will hold 100 bushels of potatoes for every five feet of its length. A ventilator eight by eight inches and three feet long should be put into the top of the filled pit extending down into the potatoes to the depth of about one foot. There should be one of these ventilators about every eight feet.

Cover the potatoes with a thin layer of straw till there is danger of frost. Put on successive layers of straw and dirt as needed, approximately at the dates indicated in figure 4. When finally covered for the winter, stuff the ventilator full of straw. Straw horse manure is good material to use for the last covering. The layers of straw and dirt should extend out at least six feet from the sides of the pit and should be at least four feet deep when packed. Insert a frost board about three feet from the edge of the pit on each side as indicated in figure 4. A ditch should be dug on each side at the edge of the straw covering to drain off any excess water.

Full specifications are given in the bulletin mentioned, which may be obtained on request from the Extension Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.

ALBERTA CATTLE FOR CHICAGO

One of the largest single cattle deals in Canada has just been closed in Edmonton, Alberta, by a local firm of commission agents acting on behalf of a large Chicago packing plant. It consists of 2,500 head of choice Alberta beef steers, weighing not less than 1,350 each. The sum involved in the transaction, it is understood, runs between \$300,000 and \$325,000. One hundred and forty cars will be required to transport the cattle to Chicago, and the whole will be forwarded in train-load lots beginning October 1.

frost on June 21. The area in summerfallow generally average with some decreases. Labor problem serious, everything running shorthanded. Upland hay varied from a failure to 75 per cent. of normal, generally half a crop. All but one say potatoes fair, but poorer than last year.

Souris—Sixteen farmers sent reports. From 10 to 20 per cent. in many parts will not be cut at all. Wheat runs from a failure up to 12 bushels, averaging 9 to 10; oats up to 30 bushels, averaging 20 and barley about 16 to 18. The weather man handed Souris an awful drought, sent serious frosts and some hail. Everywhere was drought and all but two mention frost, presumably they forgot. Eight mention insect damage, especially saw fly. There was some hail, in fact all the elements conspired to rob this southwestern district of its just recompense. The area summerfallowed is about normal with some reporting decreases. Everywhere the damage from weeds is on the increase. Some seed oats will probably be needed. Wheat will grade well. Hay was away below normal, from 50 to 70 per cent. of usual crop. Potatoes seem about the same as last year.

Macdonald—Seven said Macdonald fell heir to the same plagues as Souris but especially drought. There was some rust, also a little hail. Wheat will go 8 to 15 and average about 12, oats about 22 and barley 17 bushels. Women and boys, as in Souris, are doing much of the harvest work. About the same area as usual has been prepared for next season. No one reports hay over a 50 per cent. crop and many much poorer. The potatoes will be light.

Lisgar—Lisgar was in the same hard luck belt as Souris and Macdonald. From 8 to 20 bushels of wheat, 10 to 35 of oats and 10 to 25 of barley represents the maximum, but not all the minimum yields. Drought generally did the damage. Hay is very poor. Potatoes are fair.

Provencher—Wheat will run about 20 bushels, oats 35, and barley 27 according to five correspondents. One Piney farmer says 20 per cent. of all the surrounding grain was hailed. Drought and hail are worst with some rust. Weed damage is bad. Labor serious, but crops will all be saved by changing works. Summerfallow is normal. Hay is estimated by no one to exceed 60 per cent. of a normal crop and by some much less. Potatoes are

Heider Tractors and Rock Island Plows Excelled at Brandon

Twenty-two different types of light tractors and most of the leading makes of plows—73 bottoms in all—were demonstrated at Western Canada's Second Annual Light Tractor Plowing Demonstration at Brandon in July. The demonstration lasted three days under very exacting conditions. The demonstration was not a contest and no awards were made, but the excellent work of the two Heider Tractors, 12-20 and 9-16 h.p. drawing Rock Island Tractor Plows was, according



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with the "HEIDER" One-Man
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Seven Speeds Forward. Seven Reverse.

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More power, steadier power, fewer parts, easier operation, less cost of up-keep are some of the important advantages gained by the "Heider" Special Friction Transmission. Write for our handsome illustrated "Heider" Catalog, which describes in detail the many features of this tractor and gives you besides many letters from farmers, telling what the "Heider" is doing on their farms, the cost of operation, ease of handling, etc. These are the kinds of facts you want and you will get them in this catalog. **SEND FOR IT.**

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to the expressed opinions of farmers, experts and agricultural editors, one of the outstanding features of the demonstration. If you did not see the demonstration yourself we invite you to ask any of your friends who did. We sell Heider Tractors and Rock Island Plows because we know there is no better value on the market; we back them with the usual "Waterloo" guarantee.

Reasons Why Rock Island Tractor Plows Excel:—

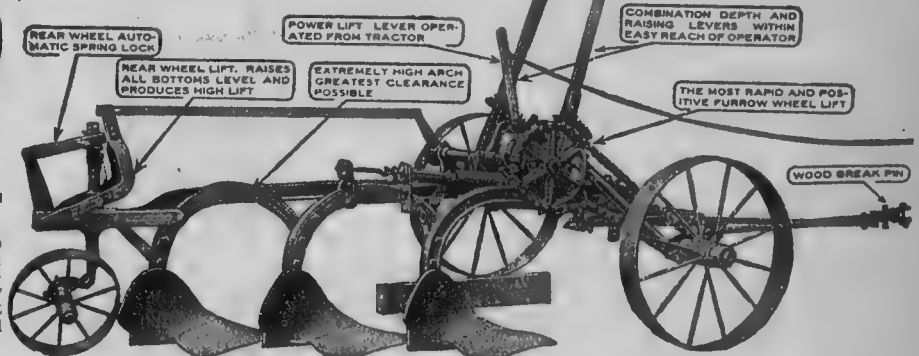
Extra High Clearance.
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2, 3, or 4 "CTX" Bottoms.

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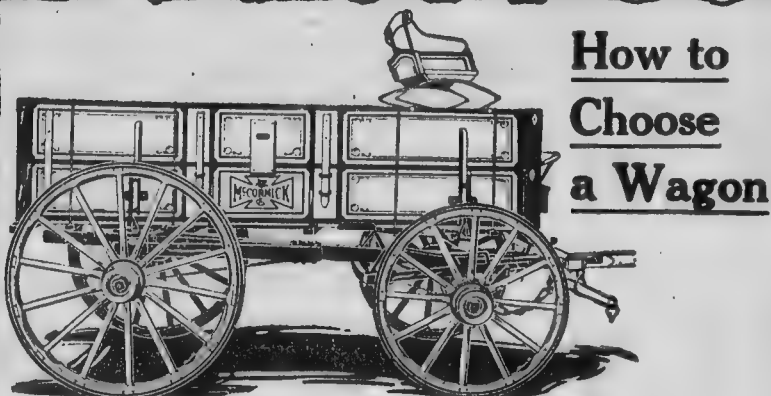
- 1.—Front Furrow Wheel Lift gives instant, positive traction under all conditions.
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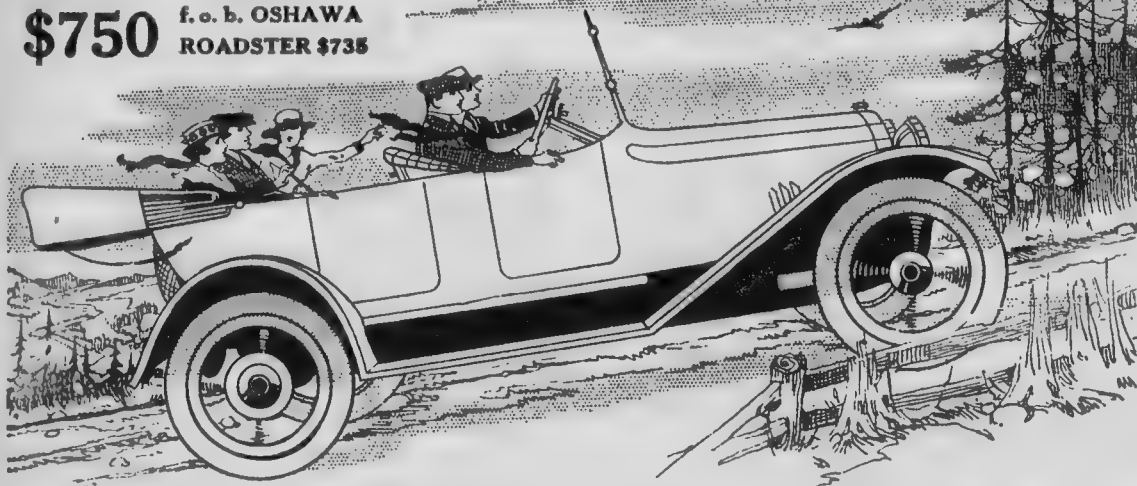
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much better than last year and the acreage is much increased.

Saskatchewan

Prince Albert.—Ten farmers placed the average wheat in this most northern constituency at 19 bushels; oats at 36 bushels; and barley at 27½ bushels per acre. Everything will be cut. Where yields are low drought is the cause. Little or no change in the area prepared for next year. If any, a slight decrease. The hay crop seems to vary from 10 to 30 per cent. below normal. Potatoes generally are as good or better than last year.

Mackenzie.—Six reports from Mackenzie place wheat from 16 to 30 bushels with an average of 21; oats from 40 to 60, an average of 45; and barley at a 30 bushel average. Drought and some early spring frosts did most damage. Labor problem not reported as serious as in many districts. Harvest has been late. Some seed oats may be necessary from the outside. Area for crop next year about the same as for 1917. Hay from 75 per cent. to a normal crop. Potatoes generally better than normal. Some say better quality but lighter yield.

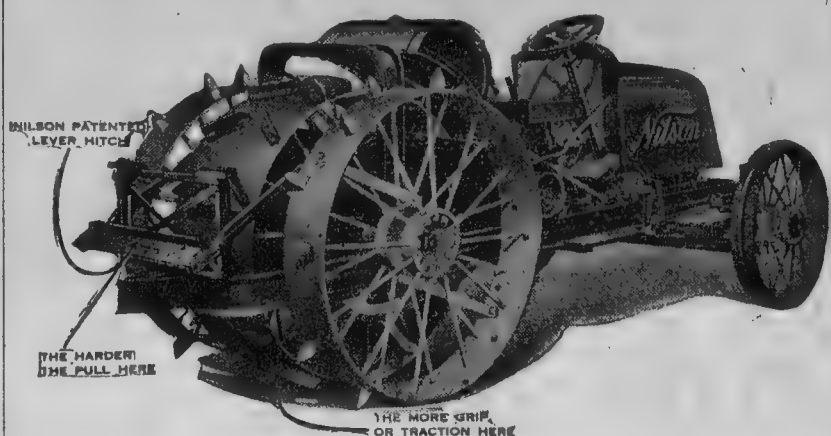
Salteaux.—Seven correspondents say wheat will average 19 bushels; oats 33 and barley 22. Drought has done the worst damage, though there has been hail in two sections and some frost. Everywhere weed damage is reported on the increase this year. The crop will be handled all right, though labor is very scarce. Summerfallowed and newly-broken land for next year about the same as this year. Hay crop hasn't suffered as much as in most places. Two correspondents say half a crop and others normal or better. Potatoes are fair but no better than last year.

Last Mountain.—Seven farmers place wheat at 12 to 20 bushels, with an average of about 17. Oats should average 34 bushels and barley 25 in this constituency. Drought was the great yield reducer. Two men say some hail damage, though not serious, while three exonerate damage by insects. This is the part of Saskatchewan where considerable grain was broken down in the head and wheat thrrips were suspected. Correspondents do not strongly emphasize this, and the amount of damage at first reported would seem to have been considerably exaggerated. Farmers are getting along well with what help they have. There is probably a slight decrease in the amount of land summerfallowed and little new breaking appears to have been done. The hay crop is fair. Three correspondents say the potato crop is poor and the others say only fair.

Humboldt.—Twenty-five farmers in Humboldt say wheat will vary from 10 to 25 bushels, but the average will be about 19 bushels. Oats will run from 22 to 55, an average of 38, while barley should average about 28. Six mention that considerable crop will not be cut. Hail damage has been small. Drought has done the most. In some places early spring frosts kept back the crop. Only two mention insect damage. Labor generally very short. There seems a slight increase in the area under summerfallow in Humboldt, and in a few districts considerable new breaking was done. A good many report hay above normal, though more state it about 75 per cent. of normal. Thirteen correspondents say potatoes are much better than last year, while twelve say the crop is somewhat lighter than it was a year ago. Weed damage is reported on the increase.

Saskatoon.—Five reports average 18 bushels for wheat, 24 bushels for oats and 20 bushels for barley. A few report that two per cent. of the land seeded to wheat will not be cut and two say from four to five per cent. of the land seeded to oats and barley will not be cut. Practically all report decreases due to drought and three report hail damage, but not serious. The labor problem seems to be somewhat less serious here than in most districts. About the same acreages are being prepared for next year. Hay is a very fair crop. Potatoes generally are not as good as last year, only about 80 per cent. of the 1916 crop.

Battleford.—Thirty reports give wheat an average of 17 bushels, oats 31 bushels and barley 22 bushels. Six



Nilson

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WE MUST do more fall plowing this year than ever before. We must turn under every foot of sod ready for Canada's biggest crop in 1918.

The economical, efficient way to plow big is with a lightweight tractor.

The **Nilson** is the powerful lightweight tractor with the patented lever hitch.

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**TIRE-SAVER
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is fast becoming a general practice among farmers,

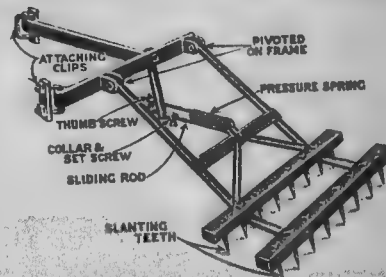
thereby saving considerable labor and conserving moisture. Many harrow attachments have been put on the market with more or less success according to the condition of the land. In every case until the "Ideal" was produced the weight was as great, and often greater than an ordinary drag section; therefore most farmers have been content to draw a section of harrows.

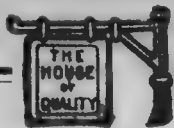
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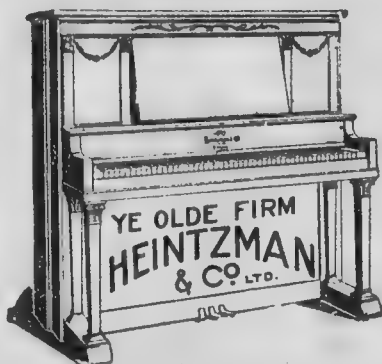
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report hail damage, one severe. A severe frost in June was a big factor in influencing the crop yield here. Ten correspondents report damage from this cause. The main factor though was drought, but this especially following the frost had a very serious effect. The main damage, of course, is to oats and barley. An increased damage from weeds. There is more labor co-operation from farm to farm than ever before. A few report an increase of the land in summerfallow this year, but reports generally indicate little change in this from the crop of the present season. Many report less new breaking this year than in previous seasons. The hay crop has been fully up to the normal, and in many cases better. Very few report a poorer crop. Only four report a better potato crop than last year. A few say the crop is equal to last year, but most that it is considerably poorer than in 1916.

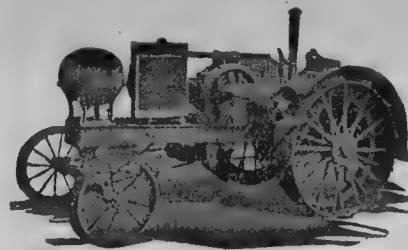
North Battleford.—Eight North Battleford farmers place wheat at 15 bushels, oats at 27 and barley at 20 bushels per acre. All mention drought as being the chief cause of decreased yields. Some crop was plowed up here and in a couple of places a small percentage will not be cut. One reports hail damage. Nearly everywhere weed damage is on the increase. A few report a slight increase in the amount of land summer-fallowed, but the amount of new breaking appears less. The hay crop appears fully up to normal, but potatoes do not seem to be as good as last year. Three mention that seed oats may be needed in this district.

Kindersley.—The average of the 12 reports received is 16 bushels for wheat, 27 for oats and 23 for barley. The latter two show greater variations. Hail damage appears slight. In a few places there were light spring frosts. One report from Pinkham says the gophers were worse than any previous year. Apparently practically all of the crop will be cut, although a couple of the correspondents say as high as 10 per cent. of oats will not be cut on account of the drought. There appears to be enough farm labor in most parts, though wages, of course, are very high. A slight increase is indicated in the amount of summerfallow compared with last year and there has been less new breaking, largely blameable to the drought. Hay appears to have been a fair crop, many reporting more than usual, and none less than 75 per cent. of normal. None report potatoes better than last year, while a majority say the crop is only 75 or less of last year.

Maple Creek.—Eight reports give the same wheat yield as Kindersley. Both oats and barley are reported as running from nothing and not worth cutting, up to 25 and 30 bushels, with an average of 25 for oats and 15 for barley. Two report hail damage, but the chief factor was the dry weather. One report from Hazenmore says all the oats will be cut for feed, while several state that oats and barley are so poor as not to be harvested. There seems to be a general increase up to 20 per cent. in the amount of land summerfallowed, but little or no increase in new breaking. The hay crop is reported running from 80 to 100 per cent. of normal. No report gives the potato crop credit for being better than 80 per cent. of last year, and several say it is very poor.

Swift Current.—The weather man took a serious blow at Swift Current and ten reports indicate that the average yield of wheat is lower than any other in Saskatchewan. Wheat will run eight to twenty bushels with an average of 11; oats 0 to 30, with an average of 20 and barley an average of 14. Several state that 8 to 10 per cent. of the wheat seeded will not be cut; 10 to 20 per cent. of the oats and a smaller amount of barley. Drought knocked out Swift Current. Three reports mentioned hail, one insect damage from both cut worms and saw fly, while one correspondent blames only the weeds. Another correspondent mentions a most unusual thing: "We haven't any weeds in this district." Little if any more summerfallow. All but two reports place hay at from 50 to 60 per cent. of a normal crop. None give the potato crop credit for being better than last year and practically all state that it is from 30 to 50 per cent. poorer.

Moose Jaw.—Twenty-eight farmers



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Old Hens, per lb. 16c-18c
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say wheat will run five to twenty-five bushels, with an average of 13. Oats should average 17 bushels and barley 13. This is the lowest average yield of oats and barley reported in any of the constituencies. Drought, of course, here again was the supreme cause of low yields. Hail is reported by many more here than in any other district, while considerable damage is also attributed to insects. Four mention gophers as being especially bad. Estimates of the amount of land seeded that will not be cut vary from 15 to 20 per cent. for wheat and up to 40 per cent. in some districts for oats and barley. Some pastured the oat crop when they saw it was going to be ruined by the drought and many have cut it green. Nearly all report an increased percentage of damage from weeds over other years. The late crop is generally rendering the labor problem much less serious than it otherwise would be. Most reports say there is a 10 per cent. increase in the amount of summerfallow land, but less new breaking than in previous years. Drought hindered this also. A few say the hay crop was up to normal, but most reports place it from 50 to 75 per cent. of a normal crop. A few say an absolute failure. Only two give the potato crop credit for being as good as last year. A large number state that seed oats will be necessary.

Regina.—Twelve reports from Regina put the average for wheat at 16; oats 28 and barley 23 bushels. Several mention insects and two slight damage from rust. Practically everything would be cut. Weed damage is greater than usual. The amount of summerfallow is about the same as usual. The hay crop is reported 75 per cent. of normal. Several report potatoes about the same as a year ago. The latter crop has been improving fast owing to recent rains.

Weyburn.—Seven farmers say wheat will run from 10 to 30 bushels, with an average of 13; oats 12 to 40, with an average of 21 and barley an average of 15. One reports hail damage; all the others drought. All say weeds are worse this year than ever before, one mentioning 20 per cent. increase in damage from weeds. Several state there will be a shortage of seed oats. Summerfallow conditions are about the same as in Moose Jaw. The hay crop is poor, and though two say the potato crop is good the other reports indicate only a fair crop.

Qu'Appelle.—Ten correspondents place the yield of wheat at 17½ bushels; oats at 30 and barley at 22. There was a little rust in spots, but it came too late to do much damage. None of the 10 reports mention hail, though two blame early frosts for helping to spoil yields. Practically all the crop will be cut. The amount of land summerfallowed is about the same as usual, and hay was from 50 to 75 per cent. of normal. Only two give the potato crop credit for being as good as last year.

Assiniboia.—This district, with the other constituencies in Saskatchewan running straight west of it, and Souris and Brandon in Manitoba to the east, suffered very badly from drought. Eight reports out of 13 also blame late spring frosts for the damage, of a more or less serious nature. Hot winds seemed to get the crop at a critical time. Practically none say that there will be any appreciable area which will not be harvested however. Wheat will vary from 8 to 20 bushels, with an average of 12; Oats 10 to 25, with an average of 20 and barley should average about 15. Several mention that there will be a shortage of good seed oats. The amount of land prepared for next year seems to be about normal or slightly less. The hay crop is given credit for running about 60 to 70 per cent. of normal. Potatoes seem to be a good deal poorer than last year, some say about 25 per cent., but very few credit this year's prospects with more than 75 per cent. of that in 1916.

Alberta

West Edmonton.—Thirteen reports average wheat at 24 bushels, oats at 44 bushels and barley at 34. Five report hail. There is an increase in summerfallow and breaking. Hay is normal or 25 per cent. better. Nearly all say potatoes considerably better than last

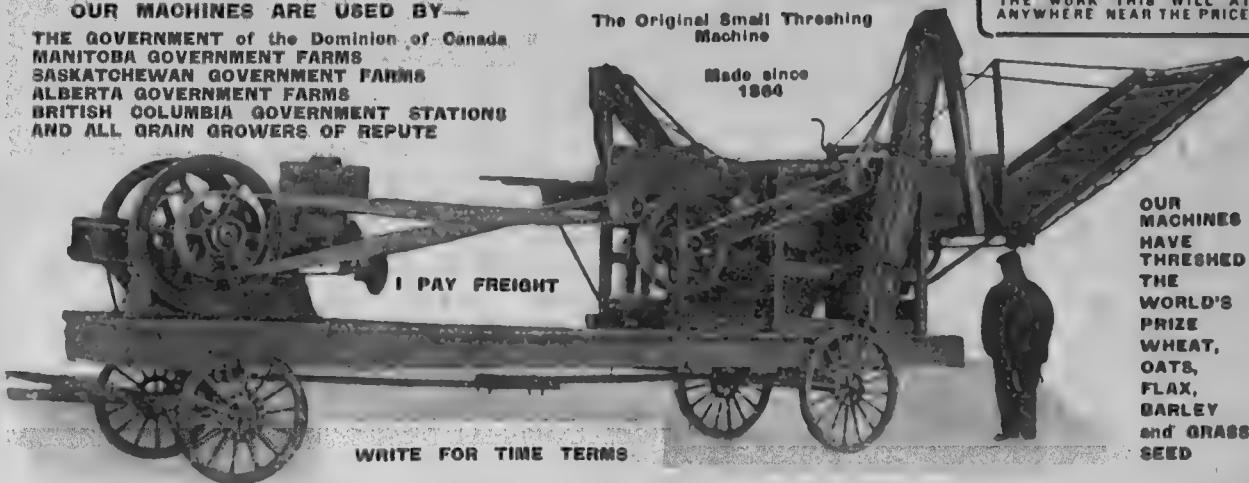
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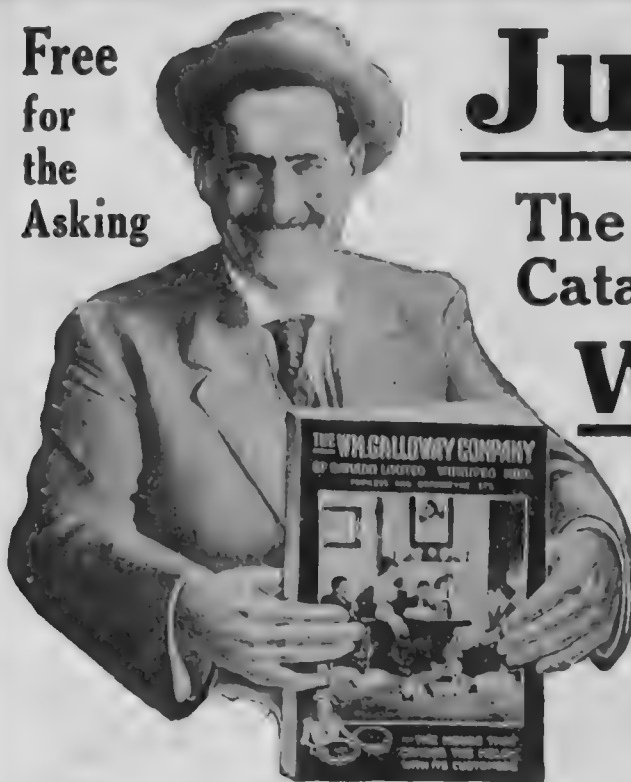
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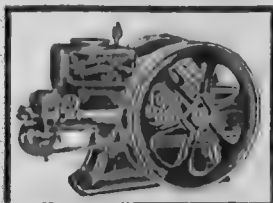
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A War-time Wool Riddle

The following has been received from one familiar with the wool situation in Eastern Canada. It is especially interesting as showing the attitude of the eastern textile manufacturers toward Canadian wool producers:

Editor Guide:—Wool has earned tremendous prominence in the domestic and foreign markets during the war period. Its price has soared. Its quantities have lowered. The British authorities will not permit the manufacture of complete woollen goods; the manufacturers must add 40 per cent. cotton. The prospects of a third winter's warfare, with all that it means to the warring nations, adds zest to the demand for wool. Prices will go still higher.

These wartime conditions have precipitated a peculiar if not unfortunate condition of affairs in the wool trade of Canada. With no authoritative hand to take hold of the situation, the opposing forces have clashed to a more or less degree. The producer refuses to sell to the textile manufacturer because the latter refuses to pay the price the first party demands. The Canadian government have made almost frantic appeals to the British government to release wool from the Australasian market to keep the textile industries moving in Canada, while about 97 per cent. of the Canadian wool clip is shipped to the United States. There is a lot to be said on both sides, as there are two sides to all arguments, but when the facts are sifted and the Canadian wool situation faced, there appears to be only one conclusion to come to; the immediate expropriation of the whole Canadian wool clip by the Dominion government, as the Imperial authorities have been permitted to do in Australasia and South Africa—and the sale of the clip effected in a manner that will net a fair price to the grower and an equally fair price to the user. If this is not done there is a possibility of the loss of the Australasian wool supplies to the Canadian market. A prominent Australian official paid a very quiet visit to Toronto recently; his presence was only known to about six people. He very quickly became aware of the situation, and intimated that it would only be the fair thing for him to acquaint the Australian government of what is happening here. The result will most probably be this: The Australian government may communicate the facts to the British government and urge the unfairness of a condition which forces the Australian wool growers to send wool to Canada for 15 pence (30 cents) while the Canadian growers get up to 63 cents by sending their clip abroad.

A continuance of the present condition of affairs is fraught with more serious consequences to the Canadian sheep industry and textile industries than perhaps can be imagined. If the Australian market is closed to Canada as a result of the investigations now being made by the Australian government, what will happen to these Canadian manufacturing concerns? Where will prices go? Will any benefits accrue to the Canadian wool-growing industry? Recently the following despatch appeared in the newspapers: "Calgary's big association wool sale closed with the highest record in prices ever paid any association. The top price reached to 74 cents; the average for the 150,000 pounds was 60 cents. Last year's average was 29.2 cents; in 1915 27.79 and in 1914 19 cents." Never in the history of Canadian commerce were such prices obtained and the whole lot went to Boston, while the Canadian manufacturers are getting their supplies from Australasia.

Why will not the Canadian manufacturers pay the same price for Canadian wool foreign buyers are willing to pay? This question was recently put to the representative of the Canadian textile men, who said: "The Canadian manufacturers cannot afford to pay that price as the wool is not worth it to them." He urged that the lack of proper combing facilities in the Dominion precluded the users from working up all portions of the fleece. Furthermore that the grades of wool developed in Canada are not so suitable

for manufacture as the Australasian qualities, and therefore not worth any more than is paid for the imported wool."

"We can get super-qualities from Australia up to 70's," declared this manufacturer, "while the best obtainable does not rank, on an average, higher than 64's. The Australasian 70's laid down in Canada on a clean scoured basis cost \$1.40. The Canadian 64's cost \$1.30. The difficulty confronting us is this: All the rest of the world's markets have been restricted, while the Boston market is kept open for competition and much profiteering takes place; therefore Western men object to any move that might be taken to restrict wool to the Canadian market, even for war purposes. To my mind there is a vast difference between the attitude of the Australian and South African sheep men and that of the Western sheep men. If they would produce the wool we require we would enter the competition for their supplies, but they do not, and we have no alternative but to apply to the Canadian government for assistance in getting Australasian wools to Canada and keep out of the Canadian wool market."

Antagonisms towards the "Protectionist East," the fear that the textile men want to restrict the wool market and force an unwarranted reduction in prices, the alleged indifference on the part of the Canadian manufacturers for the welfare of the Western sheep men, and their refusal to acknowledge the requests of the sheep men to have Canadian buyers go west to inspect the clips, are all arguments or reasons used by wool growers' associations and departments of agriculture why the wool growers do not wish to have any contact with the Eastern manufacturers, much to the detriment of two important phases of Canada's industrial life.

The Growers' Argument

After personal conversation with some of the best informed Canadian sheep men of Eastern and Western Canada, it can be briefly stated that sheep men do not want to have any business relations with the manufacturers except on a basis of open and international competition, and the Western sheep men will fight to the last limit any attempt to place an embargo on the exportation of wool, and the blame for this is placed with the manufacturers by the wool growers.

"We would much rather dispose of our wool in Canada," declared Mr. J. H. Evans, Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, to the writer. "This year I personally wrote to every mill and commission house handling wool in the Dominion of Canada. I received less than 10 acknowledgements and not a single offer to purchase wool. I believe, and the prices paid for wool would indicate that my assumption is correct, that there is a grave shortage of wool in Canada today and that it is badly needed for keeping our boys at the front in clothing. If the Manitoba farmers were assured that the wool was going to benefit the boys, a restriction of price would meet little criticism. But I fail to see what benefit an embargo would be. It would materially prevent the farmer from receiving the benefit from higher prices prevailing in the United States, would offer no guarantee that the wool would be utilized for war material and would be a temptation to undue profiteering in our own dominion. The wool gathered by this department has been offered to the highest bidder, regardless of the source of the offer. If the United States are able to out-bid the Canadian buyers, the department, under existing conditions, has no alternative other than to sell to the latter."

Livestock Commissioner W. F. Stevens, of the Department of Agriculture, Alberta, states that the Albertan wool growers refuse to be restricted to a narrow market. He argued the sheep men's case this way: "Prior to the removal of the duty on Canadian wool by the United States government, the sheep ranchers of Southern Alberta had many years' experience in marketing their wool for from two to four cents

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a pound less than did the ranchers of Montana, immediately on the other side of the International boundary, although the quality of the wool and breeding of animals in both cases were identical. As soon as the duty was removed, Canadian wool growers received exactly the same price as was obtained by the wool growers of Montana. From this experience the wool growers of Alberta drew the conclusion that the discrimination that formerly existed was due to tariff and the absence of competition. This conclusion became a settled conviction two years ago when the Ontario wool buyers dropped the price of Western wool five cents per pound immediately after the embargo on wool was declared by the Federal government and raised it the same amount as soon as the embargo was removed. For these reasons the Western wool growers oppose any movement that may tend to place them again at the mercy of the wool buyers from Eastern Canada. They emphatically object to having restrictions placed on the marketing of their product while the sale of the resultant product is unrestricted.

"I have not come across any Albertan who prefers to sell his wool across the line. It is a question of dollars and cents with the Albertan wool grower, and he does not care a rap where the man hails from who buys his product. If the American wool buyer has an advantage over the Eastern Canadian it is probably due to the fact that owing to his larger western experience he understands western men and wool a little better than does the average buyer from the east. He understands the conditions and the kind of wool that is grown on the range and can talk more intelligently about the various difficulties with which the western men have to deal."

Manufacturers Given Every Chance
These then are the summarized arguments of the men on both sides of this important wool question. If the Australasian wool supply is cut off it is said Canadian factories will close down, and important war supplies will be lost to the military forces. If an embargo is placed on the exportation of Canadian wool it is feared by the sheep men that a big reduction in wool prices will synchronize with the enforcement of the embargo and the Western sheep growing industry destroyed. The manufacturers claim that until the Western, in fact all the Canadian sheep growers begin to develop a grade of wool that can be used with profit in the Dominion, they will not pay the prices sought by the wool growers, and the whole situation is surely a war-time riddle in wool.

One commendable effort has been made by Livestock commissioner H. S. Arkell, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, to bring the two factions together. On the consent of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa a Dominion Government Wool Warehouse was opened on Simcoe street, Toronto, where Western wool was shipped for inspection by Canadian buyers. The Eastern buyers were circularized by Mr. Arkell, but few, if any, replies were received. The wool was sold by tender at unusually high prices to Canadian buyers, but it is known that these buyers acted for United States concerns. In this effort the Western sheep men claim that they endeavored to get in touch with the Eastern buyers, notwithstanding the fact that they could have sold their wool before shipping it from their ranches.

Soon the whole world will be crying for wool. It will be a demand that will not cease when peace is declared. Now is the time to develop a big primary wool market in Canada, but differences that could be eliminated are standing in the way. Not an embargo, but a commandeered wool clip in the interest of both sides would solve the situation. The growers should be encouraged to grow grades of wool that would be acceptable to the users, and the users should be encouraged to adopt the complete process of handling wool from the fleeces to the finished product. At present there is too much dependence on the British woollen mills. If there were more combing and worsted mills in Canada there would be more industrial independence in Canada, and outside influences which keep the wool eliminated.—EDWD. W. REYNOLDS.

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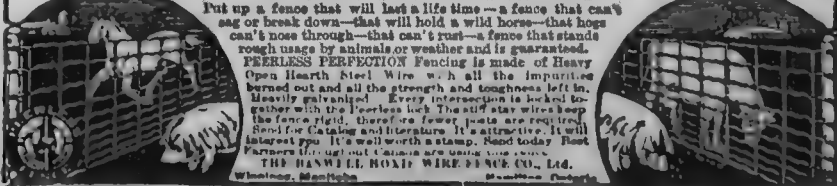
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Records of probates prove that reductions to farmers' estates are larger than to the estates of other lines of business, more particularly those of a non-speculative nature, mostly caused from the want of ready money at the time of the owner's decease.

Many who have had any experience in selling to farmers can recall more than one case where he has made his best effort to sell a policy, using all the arguments at his command, including the fact of the need of provision for ready cash in the event of premature death, only to be met with the proverbial "I can put that money in a steer and make more," go away without making the sale, hoping that possibly you have dropped some little word that will cause him to think, and reconsider your proposition on your next call.

Insurance Helps Credit

In arranging a line of credit with their bankers, farmers are learning that such can be considerably lengthened if they have life insurance, and, while the banks do not always ask for even a temporary assignment of the insurance, they consider the man with insurance—even if the same is made payable to a stated beneficiary—a better man to do business with than the man without, as in the event of the decease of the borrower, instead of their having to ask that some part of the estate, regardless of opportunity, be sold to satisfy their claims, there are funds to take care of the same.

The farmer who has become more or less "well-to-do" and has, say, several sons, is realizing more than ever that an endowment policy placed on himself, to mature at an age when his boys are wanting to start on their own account, provides funds to buy that 50 acres, or the quarter section nearby, and thus keeps the family circle inviolate; and could we men be engaged in any finer work than selling endowment policies to that end?

A great many farmers, too, are seeing the need and advisability of placing insurance on their boys as they attain the age of, say, 15 or 16—mostly 20-pay life insurance policies are bought in such cases. The father invariably pays one or two premiums and then puts the obligation of continuing the insurance up to the boy. This encourages thrift on the part of the boy. These boys, too, as they become of age and get running farms or doing business on their own account, make a fertile field for increased insurance.

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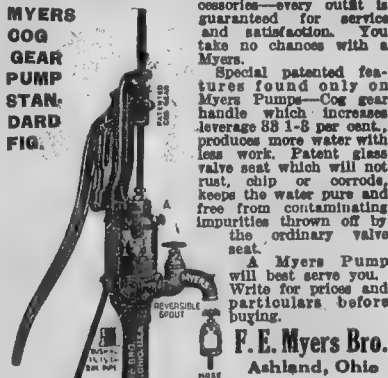
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The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 21

year. Two reports from East Edmonton are very similar to these.

Peace River.—Six settlers say wheat will average 25, oats 48 and barley 30 bushels in Peace River country. One reports hail but others practically no damage. There has been an increase in the area summerfallowed and considerable new breaking done. Hay was a good crop and potatoes are much better than a year ago.

Strathcona.—Twelve reports average wheat 23 bushels, oats 43 and barley 25. Slight early frosts delayed the crops. A little barley damaged later. Three report hail. Decreased areas prepared for next year are reported. Hay seems to have been up to normal. Many say better than last year. Potatoes are generally good.

Victoria.—Sixteen farmers say wheat will average 22, oats 39 and barley 30 bushels. Drought was the factor determining the returns. There was a little frost and some damage by insects, presumably wheat thrips. There was a little hail and one report from Killam mentions black rust. There seems to be quite enough help. Summerfallow has decreased in area and breaking is about as last year. Dry weather hindered breaking. Hay is a fair crop but below normal about 20 per cent. Potatoes seem slightly better than a year ago but very variable and later.

Battle River.—Fifteen reports put a 17 bushel average on wheat, 30 on oats and 20 on barley. Early frosts kept the crop back. Gophers were bad. Only one reports hail. There seems a general increase in the area prepared for next year. Hay is 80 per cent. to a normal crop. Potatoes seem 20 per cent. under last year and later.

Red Deer.—Wheat will average 22 bushels, oats 40 and barley 27, according to 20 reports. Eight mention hail, but not generally serious damage. One says rust. Several say frost and more drought. Everything conspired to do a little damage, gophers included, but altogether were not enough to make things bad. There is more land summerfallowed but considerable less new breaking. The labor problem is much less serious than in most districts. Hay is a normal crop or better. Ten say potatoes are good, better than last year, ten say not so good—you see what that averages.

Calgary.—Reports from East and West Calgary place wheat at 25 to 30 bushels, oats 45 and barley 30 to 35. Little damage is recorded. Hay was fair. Potatoes seem not up to 1916.

Bow River.—Here 15 farmers say wheat will average 15 bushels, oats 23 and barley 19 per acre. Districts vary tremendously, some having very little. Seven mention hail damage but generally slight. Drought was severe. Some places hail damaged 10 per cent. and in some 25 per cent. of oats, and barley will not be cut due to drought. Land prepared seems about the same as last year, possibly slightly more. Hay is a fair crop. Potatoes are late and from 50 per cent. to a normal crop.

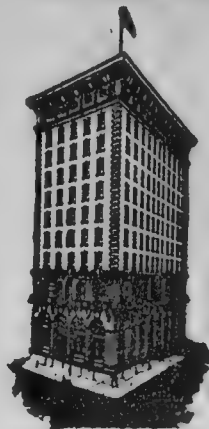
Macleod.—Five reports average wheat at 26 bushels, oats at 47 and barley at 35. Some serious hail damage in spots. Weed damage seems less serious this year. Hay was fair. Potatoes fair.

Lethbridge.—Four reports average wheat at 20 bushels, oats 38 bushels and barley at 24. Two mention hail, all drought, one frost. No more land in preparation than for 1917. Potatoes are considerably poorer than 1916. Hay was very fair.

Medicine Hat.—Fourteen reports say wheat will average 10 bushels, oats 15 and barley 12. Drought did the trick. Lots of oats will be cut green for feed, as they were still growing September 5. A little hail. Nearly everywhere there seems a decrease varying up to 50 per cent. in the area summerfallowed. Less has also been broken on account of dry weather. The short crop largely solved the labor situation. Hay is from 80 per cent. to normal. Many sloughs drying up made some more hay. Potatoes are poor, many say half of last year.

Another Liberty Loan campaign will be launched in the United States on October 1. The objective is \$3,000,000-000 and the subscriptions will close November 1.

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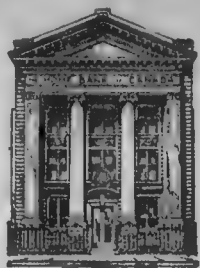
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to whom we sent some for trial, says "I found Robin
Hood Flour excellent—in fact, I am afraid it has
quite spoiled me for any other".

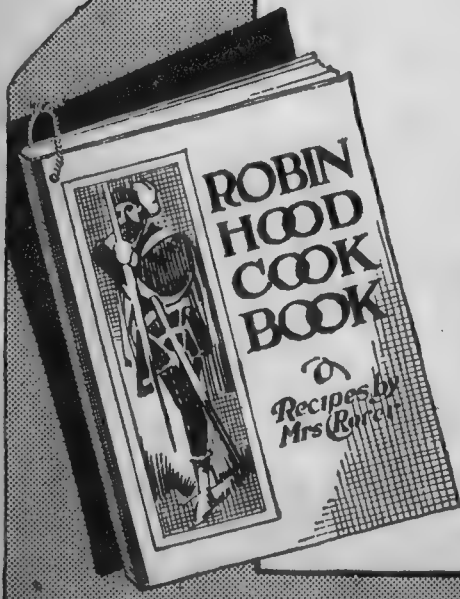
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through Hallam "Direct from Trap-
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There is no high store rent to pay;
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there are no retailers' or jobbers'
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which you receive the benefit.

You are sure of satisfaction when
buying by mail from Hallam—be-
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satisfy you or your money back.
You are the sole judge.

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extra good value,
for our own safe-
ty, because no
mall order house
can afford to have
goods returned.

The two illus-
trations here tell
about some very
attractive Hal-
lam bargains.

1806 — Beautiful
Canadian Mink
Cape, made from
specially selected
skins. The high
collar and deep
shoulder thor-
oughly protect the
throat and chest.
Silk lining, the
best workmanship
and finish through-
out. Hallam guar-
anteed. Price \$80.00 delivered to you.

1807 — Muff, made from four large skins,
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down bed, silk wrist cord, cuffs and ends.
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1882 — No wind that blows can disturb my
lady's comfort when protected by this
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Grey Canadian Wolf
Cape—very wide on
shoulders and across
back, fastens closely
at the throat, giving
greatest comfort and
warmth. Finished
with natural head,
tail and paws, lined
with grey corded silk
poplin. Value un-
surpassed. Price
\$13.50, delivered to
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1883 — Muff of genu-
ine Grey Canadian
Wolf to match above
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roomy and comfort-
able, finished with
head, tail and paws,
soft down bed, silk
wrist cord, lined with
grey corded silk pop-
lin. Price \$17.50,
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Pickling Time

During the last few years home-made pickles seem to have somewhat gone out of fashion. But now that we are reviving all the old methods of food preservation and adding many new ones, no doubt the home-made pickle will come to its own again. There are a great many reasons why it should. The better grades of commercial pickles are very expensive now, the old country ones have almost doubled in price; of course there has not been such a marked increase in those put up in the United States and Canada. Many of the cheaper grades of pickles have a great deal of preservative in them, far too much to be wholesome food. In the United States there is a pure food law that takes care of that matter and allows only a small and comparatively harmless amount of preservative to be used. In Canada we have not arrived at that stage in national welfare yet. Pickles are not hard to make and there are so many varieties one can have a different one for every occasion, although I think most of us stick to a few favorites. In a great many parts of the country the cucumber and tomato crop is below par this year so we will have to depend more on beets and cabbage for our sour pickles, and small fruits for our sweet pickles.

In preparing pickles avoid the use of metal vessels, because pickles kept in them for any length of time will become poisonous. When the vinegar is to be boiled, do it in a porcelain lined kettle and boil it once sharply, it will lose flavor if boiled for any length of time. Keep pickles in glass jars, stoneware jars or unglazed earthenware. The glaze in earthenware vessels usually contains lead which the vinegar dissolves. A few pieces of horseradish placed among pickles will prevent the forming of a scum over the top of the vinegar.

Pickled Beets

To make good pickles the beets should be young and tender. To my mind the worst part of making beet pickles is washing the beets. In pulling the beets, leave at least one inch of the leaf stock and also the root on to prevent bleeding. Wash carefully and boil until tender. If the beets are small put in the bottles whole, if very large cut in half. To each pint vinegar add one cup sugar and a little whole spice, let boil for five minutes and strain over the beets. Seal and store.

Sweet Tomato Pickles

These are always a prime favorite and good with cold or hot meat, yes, and with fish.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel green tomatoes. 6 pounds brown sugar.
2 cups salt. 5 pounds onions.
Cider vinegar.
Spices to taste.

Slice the tomatoes and onions (here is where a fruit slicer comes in). Put in layers in a stone jar, sprinkle every third or fourth layer with salt. Let stand over night; in the morning drain and rinse with cold water. Put on to cook in a granite ware kettle. Barely cover with cider vinegar, then add the brown sugar and four tablespoons mustard seed. Take six level tablespoons cinnamon, three of cloves, one of allspice and one nutmeg, tie these in cheesecloth or muslin bags and put well down in the pickles. Boil slowly for about two hours or until the tomatoes are tender. If you have not enough sealers for these, put in jars or bottles and pour melted parowax in the top. Cover with paper and store.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles

These are really delicious. Try them.
1 quart ripe cucumbers. 1 head cauliflower.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt. 2 tablespoons mixed pickle spice.
1 quart vinegar.
1 pint onions.

Cut the cucumbers, onions and cauliflower in small pieces and sprinkle with the salt. Let stand over night. Drain and add boiling water to cover. Let cool, drain and add the vinegar, sugar and pickle spice boiled together. Bottle and store.

Rhubarb Relish

A pickle mixture could hardly call for less than this one does. It is very good too.

1 quart rhubarb cut up. 1 quart onions cut up.
1 pint vinegar. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. brown sugar.
1 teaspoon cinnamon. $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice. 1 teaspoon salt.
A little pepper.

Boil all together until fairly thick and bottle.

Pickled Corn

2 doz. ears sweet corn. 2 heads cabbage.
4 green peppers. 8 onions.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt. 2 cups sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mustard seed. 4 pints vinegar.

Remove seeds from peppers. Remove corn from cob and chop with the peppers, onions and cabbage, add salt, sugar, mustard. Mix well, add vinegar. Cook, stirring often.

Mustard Pickles

1 large cauliflower. 1 quart green tomatoes.
1 quart small cucumbers. 1 quart silver skin onions.
4 green peppers. Salt.
2 heads celery.

Cut the vegetables with the exception of the peppers into small pieces. Cover with a brine made of one pint of salt to five quarts water. Let stand over night and scald in the brine next day. Remove seeds from peppers, chop peppers and add. Drain well and cover with the following dressing:

Dressing

6 tablespoons mustard. 1 cup brown sugar.
1 tablespoon turmeric. 2 quarts vinegar.
1 cup flour.

Mix the flour, sugar, turmeric and mustard with a little cold vinegar, add to the boiling vinegar and stir until smooth. Pour over the vegetables and cook gently until heated through.

Apple and Tomato Pickles

$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tomatoes. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. apples.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts cider vinegar. 4 lbs. brown sugar.
3 tablespoons cinnamon. 1 tablespoon allspice.
1 tablespoon cloves.

Quarter apples and stick a few whole cloves in each. Put spices in cheesecloth bag. Slice tomatoes. Put vinegar on to boil with sugar and spices. Put in fruit and boil until tender; the tomatoes will take somewhat longer to cook than the apples so should be put in first.

Pickled Carrots

Scrape, wash in cold water six good sized carrots, cut into slices crosswise and put into a kettle of boiling water, cook until tender, keeping water just below the boiling point. Drain, put into jars, add a slice of onion, two bay leaves and one teaspoon celery seed. Fill the jars with vinegar and set aside for 24 hours. These make a nice garnish for potato salad or with cold meat.

Chili Sauce

One cannot leave the question of pickles without a recipe for Chili sauce. It is useful in so many ways, for flavoring stews, hash, soup, etc.

1 peck ripe tomatoes. 2-3 cup salt.
1 quart small onions. 3 lbs. brown sugar.
3 pints vinegar. 1 bunch celery.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon black pepper. 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
2 teaspoons mustard.

Mix the spices with the sugar, add the vinegar and salt. Chop the tomatoes, onions and celery, mix with the other ingredients, put over the fire and boil one hour.

Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums

Sweet pickles are really the necessary touch to complete some kinds of cold meats and fowl. The following recipe will answer for crabapples, plums, pears, peaches, melon rind and grapes.

One is pretty sure to get hold of some of these fruits during the summer, and while one does not want a great many of these pickles, a few make a welcome change.

7 lbs. fruit. 1-3 cup ground cinnamon.
5 lbs. sugar. 1-3 cup whole cloves.
1 pint vinegar. 1 cup water.

Remove the skins and blossom ends of peaches. Scald peaches to remove the skins or pare them. On the water melon rind cut away all pink pulp and the thin green rind on the outside. Keep peaches and pears whole, or if very large cut in two, leave the melon rind in strips. Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and water, skim and add the spices. Cook pears until tender in the syrup, then place in fruit jars and let the syrup cook until somewhat reduced and pour over them. Water melon rind needs to be cooked in water until tender and then finished as the peaches and pears. Add a little salt to the water in which the melon rind is cooked. If stick cinnamon is used two-thirds of a cup will be required. If ground cinnamon is used put in bag.

Pickled Beans

Cook fresh, green beans in salt water until tender, drain through a colander and put into jars. Put on the stove enough vinegar to fill the jars. Add one cupful of sugar to one quart of vinegar, and cloves and spices to taste. Boil this together, fill the jars and seal.



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They look like ordinary cereals. And thousands of people, even yet, don't know what lies within.



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Open a package—say of Puffed Wheat—and you find whole wheat grains puffed to eight times normal size.

You find airy, flaky bubbles, flimsy and flaky, toasted, thin and crisp. Taste them and they taste like toasted nut meats.

With sugar and cream they taste like confections. In bowls of milk they are almond-flavored wafers. Mixed with fruit they give one a most enticing blend. To folks who discover them, they bring to a thousand meals a multiplied delight. Nothing else made from wheat or rice is comparable with Puffed Grains.



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Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

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Yet Puffed Wheat and Rice are whole-grain foods—the utmost in nutrition. Each grain is puffed by a hundred million steam explosions, so every food cell is blasted. By Prof. Anderson's process—shooting from guns—digestion is made easy and complete.



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THE GUIDE JUNIOR

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

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ALFRED SEADWICK.
Neudorf, Sask.

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There Is A Funny Page Too.

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USE THIS COUPON.

Editor, The Guide Junior,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me a FREE COPY of the September issue of The Guide Junior.
Name Age
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Farm Women's Clubs

SASK. W.S.G.G.A.

The notice regarding farm women's clubs on this page must be doing good missionary work. Every mail brings a request from somebody for literature on how to organize. Letters of live interest, too, are coming in from a local secretary or some member. The greatest number are asking the same question: "Shall we vote at the federal election?" At the date of writing the question has not been settled. I am going to ask our editor to give the latest information on this page, as she can give so much later news than I.

Our Plan of Work

May I remind our members that they have a splendid staff of officers in charge of the various lines of work taken up by the Women Grain Growers. In making up your winter program remember that they stand ready to give all possible assistance.

Mrs. Haight, our vice-president, will give you all information on the different franchises which we enjoy. Mrs. C. E. Platt will tell you all about the present prohibition plans, social and moral reform. She is our representative on the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan. Mrs. McAllan, of Dinsmore, has charge of all our work in connection with the young people. She wants to hear from you. Mrs. McNeal, of Expanse, is a specialist in the matter of labor-saving devices. She tests out herself all that she recommends.

Space will not permit me to give the whole list, but if you do not possess our "Plan of Work" please send me a line and I will mail you a copy. All this work is mapped out at the Women Grain Growers' convention. You send your delegates to help line up the W.G.G. activities. Your officers are doing their part. We want first-class reports to show our next convention the progress we have made. If we do not succeed in "making farm life more attractive" and "elevating the standard of living in the rural communities" then we shall fail in our mission. We are not going to fail, but our success as a whole depends on the efforts of each individual local. I want to hear from every local secretary—even if only a hurried line.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN..

MRS. BLADES, OF BATTLEFORD

Director district No. 11, W.G.G.A. writes that she is feeling discouraged that there are so few women's sections in her district. She says that many women are joining the men in the local G.G.A., but either have a Homemakers' Club which fills their need, or are unable to maintain distinctly women's meetings. Mrs. Blades may feel that her work is very effective whichever way the women join the G.G.A. That is why we have the different methods of joining. In scattered country districts, where one women's club is doing good work, it is not often advisable to duplicate such work. The women members will probably help along the social and educational activities of the local G.G.A. and in this way do their part towards building up this great farmers' organization.

WEIGH BOTH PARTIES

Trenton Women Grain Growers are doing splendid work. Moreover, they do it with business methods. Their secretary, Mrs. Hanson, sends in a splendid annual report accompanied by a correctly drawn up financial statement showing total receipts for the year \$463.75 and expenditure \$335.75, most of the money being donated to Red Cross or Belgian Relief funds.

Under the auspices of the Women Grain Growers' Association a very successful bazaar and concert was held on June 8 at the Trenton school. The people of the district turned out en masse. Quite a number came from Imperial, a few from Girvin, some from Bladworth and several loads from Davidson. Three stalls were erected in the school. These were tastefully decorated with the flags of the Allies and presented a very attractive display of articles for sale. The candy stall

was laden with home-made sweetmeats of great variety, boxes of chocolates and the inevitable "gum." The refreshment booth built outside supplied ice-cream, lemonade, sandwiches, cake, tea and coffee to the thirsty and hungry crowds.

Mrs. J. D. Christie, district director of the W.G.G.A. delivered an address which dealt chiefly with the women's franchise. Mrs. Christie impressed upon the ladies present their obligation to do their own thinking in regard to politics. "Weigh both parties," she said, "and choose the party which you believe will bring about the most good to the community." Mrs. Christie organized the local branch a year ago and expressed her pleasure at finding it in such a flourishing condition. The gross receipts amounted to \$414.80 and expenses totalled \$53.30. The sum of \$207.25 is being forwarded to the Belgian Relief fund and the balance will be used for a later effort on behalf of the Red Cross Society.

PATRIOTIC CARSTAIRS

Mrs. Lucas, secretary of the Carstairs U.F.W.A. sends the following very encouraging report:—The U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. held a picnic recently in aid of the Military Y.M.C.A. and from the proceeds were able to send for that worthy cause a cheque for \$547. Our Local, No. 48 U.F.W.A. sent \$20 to the Red Cross in June. Besides these patriotic activities Carstairs had a Red Cross sports day, and in connection with this had an auction sale of farm produce, fancy work, livestock and poultry. From the sale they cleared more than \$500 and the net proceeds of the day amounted to \$1142. This is not a part of our U.F.W.A. work, but it gives you an idea of what this district is doing for the various Red Cross and patriotic causes. Since the first of May our association has made 20 dozen articles for the Red Cross. We get our work from Calgary all cut out.

We have a co-operative store in Carstairs and a co-operative egg circle. Our co-operative merchant handles the eggs for us at a cent per dozen and the entire system is giving excellent satisfaction.

\$2,500 FOR RED CROSS


On June 6 Mrs. Gayman from the Alderside Local at Okotoks gave a cheese demonstration at the home of the president, Mrs. Widdup, when 68 persons were present. The cheese is now ready for use and has been donated to the Cayley branch of the Red Cross to be sold on August 23 at 25 cents a portion. On July 12 this district made a special effort for the Red Cross. Our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. worked hard and willingly and gave liberally. Men were chosen in the several districts to go around and canvass. All the organizations in the district co-operated in donating farm machinery, livestock, poultry and all kinds of things to make up an auction sale, and from this one great pull-together realized \$2,500 for the Red Cross. The members of our organization are planning to have a library this fall and we are corresponding with Miss Montgomery of Edmonton about this undertaking. Our president has been trying her best to have this all her term and I do hope it will be satisfactory.

MISS STIRLING,
Secy. Cayley U.F.W.A.

The women of the Tweedside G.G.A. have organized a Women's section with 20 members. Mrs. Andrew Crozier was elected president and Miss Eva Mainland secretary. I had the pleasure of visiting Tweedside last spring, where I was told "that there was only one person in the community who was not a member of the G.G.A." Good for Tweedside!

A number of requests have come asking me to speak at various meetings. Mrs. Haight, our vice-president, has taken over a good deal of the president's duties. I will be glad to speak wherever my work as secretary will allow me, but please call on Mrs. Haight first.

Y. McN.



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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

DID YOU EVER WRITE POETRY?

Many excellent stories have come in about "My Happiest Day" and I was particularly impressed with the "style" in which many of them were written. I consider the best story and the one displaying the best style of writing was that contributed by Helen I. Auld of Rose-town, Saskatchewan. Another commendable thing about Helen's story was the unusually large number of words she used. The most of us know well enough to use in writing and conversation only a few hundred words. Needless to say we use words which do not convey the exact meaning we would wish to convey. A word which means just a little different thing is the word we should have used. If you find a new word study it, find out its exact meaning and learn to use it. The words we use are called our "vocabulary." Try to enlarge your vocabulary. Helen's story is too long to print and I am going to choose some of the interesting parts to let you read.

The second prize is going to Ingeborg Dohlmann of Dickson, Alberta. Besides being a well-written story it is one of the prettiest fairy stories I have ever read, and I am sure its readers must think as I do. The third prize is going to little Grace L. Schill of New Dayton, Alberta. I am sure you have nearly all experienced Grace's happiness on seeing your mother again after a little holiday away from her, and to have a new car as well is almost too much happiness for one day. Among those who deserved honorable mention were Wava Alice Ruth Dutch of Denzil, Sask.; Agnes Irene Gilmore of Portage la Prairie, Man.; Marjory E. Thomas of Durban, Man.; and Gladys R. Smith of Entwistle, Alberta. These stories are so interesting that I am going to print them next week for the other readers to enjoy as I have enjoyed them.

Did you ever try to write poetry? This time I am going to ask you to write poetry about anything you wish. The prizes will be three books again for the three best poems. No poem will be accepted in the contest which is longer than 20 lines. All poems must be in my office before October 13. Write on one side of the paper only, and the work submitted must be original, not that of father or mother or sister or teacher or somebody else, but of yourself. Write your name, age and address plainly at the top of the page. Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY HAPPIEST DAY

First Prize

In the afternoon it was too hot to play with the dogs; we were in no mood for reading; it was too hot in the gardens, and "being women" had no attractions for us. At last we appealed to Mrs. Hamilton and she suggested we go up to the attic to look in the "Treasure Trunk" and when we tired of it we were to go down to the summer-house and we would find something there.

Accordingly, we ascended the two flights of stairs and found ourselves in a large square room with many trunks and boxes scattered about. Underneath a wide, diamond-paned window was the "Treasure Trunk," an old, green-covered box with the marks of age on it. In an instant we had the lid off and were examining the contents with a curiosity only excelled by that which killed the cat. Ancient dresses of all hues and textures, quaintly carved fans, richly embroidered aprons, bonnets of the eighteenth century, queer old-fashioned mittens, dainty lacey bags, fragile caps that covered a head long since laid to rest, and right down at the bottom a box containing a bundle of old letters tied up with a faded blue ribbon, a tiny baby shoe, half worn and scuffed, a scrap book of variously assorted pictures and a picture of a dark-eyed boy in the costume of the ancient red-coats. These we put back as soon as we had seen them.

It was three hours before we tired of our explorations and Pat suggested that we find out what it was that Mrs. Hamilton left for us in the play-house. Adrienne dared us to dress up in some of the old clothes before we went down, so of course we did. I am too much of an Auld not to do anything I am dared to do. Pat chose a sweeping (I guess that is just

about the best word I can get to describe it, for it seemed to sweep everything with it, dust included) green brocade dress, cut low for evening wear. She adorned her hair with a high red plume and carried in her hand a blue work-bag. Adrienne wore a bright orange party dress, with a black lace shawl, a grey bonnet with pink roses perched on the top of her head, while she held a silver flower holder, minus the flowers, in her hand. My own costume was an achievement of art, a mauve afternoon dress, brown bonnet with sky blue ribbons, a white, diminutive apron, a royal purple fan and, as a last touch of elegance, a pair of silver-buckled, high-heeled shoes that pinched my feet terribly.

Attired thus we descended the stairs and passed down the hall. Fortunately for us we did not meet anyone, as we were feeling a trifle timid in our present finery.

The material for "something to do" lay on the summer-house table in the form of a dainty lunch. I do not remember all that we had; but I do know that we had lemonade and strawberries, because we squeezed some of the latter's juice into the former to see what it tasted like, and—well, we didn't try it again. "Dear! But I've had a good time!" Pat said, sighing with satisfaction and fullness.

"Let's do up the dishes," I suggested, though I did not in the least feel like putting my words into action.

"Pack them up and ship 'em to Lina," Pat said, carelessly, "and we'll go and show ourselves."

So Adrienne and I packed up the dishes after a fashion and left them for the hired girl to get when she pleased. We sallied forth, rustling and shimmering—at least our gowns did—in the afternoon sunshine. We went into the house and though mother and Mrs. Hamilton laughed at our pranks we were ordered upstairs to take off our "disgraceful duds" and have a general clean-up, of which Pat and I were badly in need. When all orders were obeyed we went down to the side verandah to crotchet and cool off before supper-time.

HELEN I. AULD.

Rosetown, Sask.

MY HAPPIEST DAY

Second Prize

I am a little fairy, queen of all the good fairies that exist upon this world. My happiest day I think was a few days ago, though I very often have happy days as my little fairies do everything they can to please me.

One warm summer day when the sun was shining brightly one of my little fairies came up to me and asked me if we could not have a little fairy picnic. I answered, "Oh yes, if you would like to, my dear little fairies, I am willing." The little fairy said, "Thank you," and ran out to tell the other fairies who shouted with joy.

They were soon all ready to go when one little fairy came running up to me and said, "Oh, dear fairy queen, little Bessie, who is a very good little girl, is crying. Can't we help her? Please!" I asked her why Bessie was crying and the fairy replied, "Her mother promised her she could go to the Sunday school picnic, but now she has no dress to put on as her parents are very poor; and she is such a good girl who always obeys her mother. Oh, it's such a shame!" And the little fairy began to cry. "Well, my dear, don't cry," I said. "But just go and tell Bessie to come with us, we are going for a picnic too and we will not mind her dress." The fairy then ran away and soon after returned with little Bessie.

We then walked along through the wood in the soft, green grass under the shady trees, until we reached a real nice, soft, green spot. We then ate our lunch which consisted of wine, honey and cakes, and we all were very hungry after the long walk through the wood. We then danced and played and little Bessie was one of the happiest and we certainly did enjoy ourselves at that picnic. When we became thirsty we had lemonade and so the time flew quickly.

At last Mr. Sun, who had been smiling down upon us all day, went down and old Mrs. Moon came out. She asked us why



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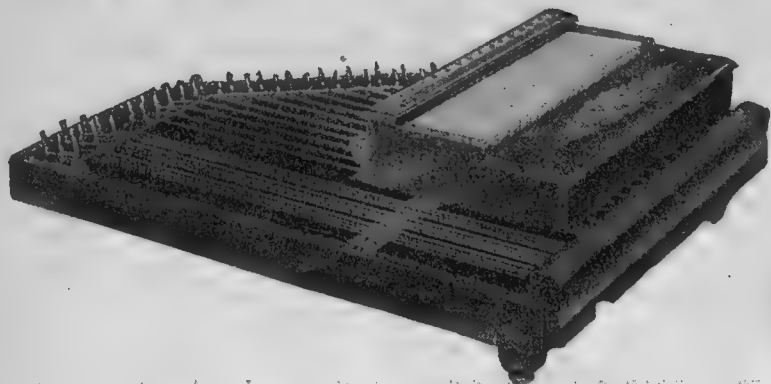
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An instrument that one and all can play without any previous knowledge of music.

The Stella Piano Mandolette is the newest thing in the music line, it being the first really self-instructive musical instrument ever manufactured that appeals to the novice without an ear for music as well as the expert musician.

There are 15 piano keys with an action much the same as a regular piano; they are all on one steel rod and get their action by coming in contact with 15 flat steel springs that are soldered at one-end in a solid piece; the other end of each spring having a metal hammer.

There is nothing to get out of order in the mechanism of the **Stella Plano Man-**

dolette. The keys have celluloid tops; the instrument is finished in mahogany color with neat trimming and high polish.

There is an aluminum colored wire rack that holds the music upright in front of the keys. The instrument has three wooden legs, turned round and a beautiful ornament in front of the keys that acts as a hand-rest; the entire body measuring 15 x 20 inches and stands 6 inches high with the legs on; comes packed in a black, imitation leather, corrugated paste board box, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 x $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the legs being detachable, it makes only a small, neat package to carry.

The price of the Piano Mandolette in Canada is \$25.00 and all music 10c per sheet extra

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we were not at home and in bed, but we did not answer as we knew her to be so cross. After a while we decided to go home and we brought little Bessie home. Bessie was very glad and said that she could not have had such a nice time at the other picnic as she had had with us. I asked Bessie to come over and see us some time and we would show her our fairy palace. Bessie thanked us and then we departed. I am sure we could not have enjoyed ourselves nearly as well had we not taken Bessie along and thereby done a kind act.

INGEBORG DOHLMANN,
Dickson, Alta. Age 14.

'MY HAPPIEST DAY

Third Prize

Once I stayed in a town 15 miles away from home for several days. I was not lonesome because another girl about my own age was stopping with me. The woman we were stopping with had a little boy two years old. We had lots of fun with him. We went down town every day and bought ice cream. One day the woman told us that one of our mother's was in town and said we should go and get her. We went down, each one hoping it was her own mother. When we got there we could not find her. After awhile we went to the house. When we got there we looked into the dining room and there sat my mother! And oh, wasn't I happy? Then my father and brother and sister came in a new car to take us home. They bought the car when I was away from home and I think that was my happiest day.

GRACE L. SCHILL,
New Dayton, Alberta. Age 9 years.

WHAT THE FLOWERS SAID

Betty had a little garden down at the south of a hill. She used to water it every morning and evening.

She had just finished watering Miss Nasturtium and Miss Sweet Pea and sat down to take a rest when around behind her she heard a tiny voice say, "How cool the evening is to-night?" Miss Sweet Pea" "Yes, it is lovely," Miss Sweet Pea replied. Betty turned around to see who it was talking. Who should she see but two little plants. She listened to them as they kept on talking. This is what they said: "How lovely Mr. Jolly Round Sun looked as he was setting this evening?" "Yes, he looked beautiful, didn't he?" "To-morrow I shall put purple bows on my green dress," said Miss Sweet Pea. "I shall put red bows on mine," said Miss Nasturtium. When Betty went out in the morning, she found the flowers in blossom. All the others blossomed too.

MARGARET BARTLEY,
Margo, Sask. Age 8.

BABY BEEF COMPETITION

One of the most interesting boys' and girls' baby beef competitions has just been announced to take place in connection with the winter stock fair to be held at Calgary, Alberta, in December. It is proposed to offer 20 prizes of a total value of \$1,000 in a baby beef competition. Steers born during 1916 are to be selected and fed for a period of at least one month previous to the opening of the fair. The contest is limited to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16.

WESTERN DAIRY EXHIBITS AT TORONTO

Five provinces were represented in the dairy produce exhibits at the National Exhibition, Toronto, this year. Several western dairymen were in the contest and succeeded in getting into the prize money. In pound prints of creamery butter the three highest awards went to Alberta. The classes in which dairymen from the west were successful in winning a place and the number of points scored by their exhibits are as follows:—

Cheese

Colored July—P. Pallesen, Calgary, 94.49; Woodland Dairy, Edmonton, 94.33.
Colored August—P. Pallesen, 95.00; Woodland Dairy, 94.85.

Colored August—P. Pallesen, 95.00; Woodland Dairy, 94.65.

Canadian Stilton—P. Pallesen, 94:82

Flats or Twins—Woodland Dairy, 94. 83.

Butter

Salted Solids—M. Weir, Winnipeg.
Unsalted Solids—G. H. Carter, Moosomin,
Sask., 96.99; Edmonton City Dairy, 96.49.
Creamery, 1 lb. prints—W. Hansen, Innisfail,
Alta., 96.13 (1st prize); Carlyle Dairy, Calgary,
95.99 (2nd prize); Geo. Neilson, Red Deer, Alta.,
95.99 (3rd prize); M. Weir, 95.83; P. Pallagen,
95.82

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Fixed uniform prices for the crop of Canadian wheat up to August 1 next have been established by the Board of Grain Supervisors. On the basis of Fort William and Port Arthur these prices are identical with those set by the United States for the same grades on a basis of Minneapolis and Duluth. Following are the prices for the different grades in store at public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur:

No. 1 Manitoba Northern	2.21
No. 2 Manitoba Northern	2.18
No. 3 Manitoba Northern	2.15
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.21
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.18
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.15

Prices on the other grades of wheat will be fixed as soon as sufficient information about the quality of the new crop has been secured by the new board. Other or commercial grades have always been in previous years determined by the standards board, whereas the last three alone are statutory grades and could most easily be dealt with first. The prices on United States Federal grades were published in The Guide of September 12.

No regulations have yet been made on other than wheat marketed through the ordinary channels of trade, so that these prices will not apply to seed grain and growers of special seed will not be forced to accept the prices set as above.

The Board of Grain Supervisors has decided that Canadian flour millers, the Allied buyers and other consumers of Canadian wheat will be required to pay over and above the fixed prices stated a sum of two cents per bushel to the Board. When this wheat is exported either to Europe or United States an additional two cents per bushel must be paid by these buyers. The money derived from these two sources will be used to create a fund to pay carrying charges on street wheat from the time it leaves the farmer's wagon until it passes into the possession of the Allied or other buyers at Fort William or at the mill. In United States the American millers and the Allies are required to pay to the United States Grain Corporation which is buying the crop of that country outright one per cent. on the wheat purchased in addition to the fixed price.

Ordinary handling charges from the time the grain enters country elevators will be as provided by the Canada Grain Act, but the margin between the Fort William price and the lowest price paid to any farmer has not yet been set, though this will likely be done soon. Under the new prices a farmer in the country will know exactly what his wheat will bring him when he knows the grade. It seems likely most of the wheat will come within the first three statutory grades, so most farmers can tell very soon just how much money they will realize from this year's crop. There will now be no object served by farmers holding

their grain. If they choose to do so in their bins at home no allowance will be made to pay such carrying charges. If they store in country elevators they will have to pay the regular storage charges of one cent. per bushel per month. If the farmer sells at his shipping point he is relieved of paying storage, insurance and interest. He knows exactly what he will get, has no risks to run and has his money for other purposes.

Flour millers in the interior west of Fort William and Port Arthur will be permitted to pay in excess of the fixed prices a maximum of one cent per bushel diversion charge.

The board has decided that the prices on wheat loaded out of elevators in Canada licensed as private, hospital or mixing elevators shall be as follows: The prices fixed as above, grade for grade, will be maximum prices on wheat loaded or shipped out of such elevators. Minimum prices will be not more than four cents less than the fixed price, grade for grade. The buyer, in addition, pays the fobbing charges.

The mixing of wheat at terminal points in United States has been prohibited by the food controller for U.S.A.

It is understood that the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada will make use of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange clearing house to carry on the work in connection with the administration work.

FIRST DRAFT BY OCTOBER 1

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The proclamation calling out the men of the first class under the Military Service Act will be issued, according to present plans, about October 1, although the date may be postponed a little if it is found that all the preliminary arrangements cannot be completed in time.

The local exemption tribunals are all to be appointed by September 25. The selection board meets in Ottawa on the 24th to appoint the second member of each tribunal, the first member having already been named by the local judges. The 24 Liberal and Conservative members on the selection board are now receiving nominations for appointment from the various members and candidates in each riding, and when the board meets it will probably be a comparatively simple matter to agree on a list equally divided between Liberals and Conservatives. In cases where no agreement is reached without delay, the minister of justice, acting within his prerogative under the act, will himself appoint the men.

Exemptions in Writing

It is understood that the pay of members of the local exemption tribunal will be \$5 per day. All applications for exemption must be in writing and the grounds for exemption must be likewise submitted in writing. This will simplify proceedings if these appeals from the decision of the local tribunals are taken since all the evidence will be in documentary form.

It is expected that the exemption tribunals will be at work about the middle of next month. In most districts it is hoped that they will have concluded their work about the end of October. After that will come the actual calling of the unexempted men to the colors. And then will come also the government's real difficulty in enforcing the act. No one has yet been able to forecast just what action the government will take to secure obedience to the final call in districts where "passive resistance" is resorted to and large bodies of men have to be handled for disobedience to the law.

Men coming within the first class are again urged by the military service board to submit themselves for examination to the medical boards which will shortly be established in all the leading centres of population. No recruit, it is pointed out, need be under an apprehension that he will be certified as fit unless he is able to pass the same strict tests that are imposed on volunteers. The military authorities have no wish to take unfit men into the army. The idea is merely that the authorities may obtain a reliable estimate of the number of physically fit men coming within the class.

Tractor Tests

Conducted at Fremont, Neb.

July 26 to August 2, 1917, by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Nebraska

Prof. L. W. Chase in Charge

A series of interesting tractor tests have just been made. Every farmer may now know facts.

The object of the experiments was to determine under actual farm conditions the amount of fuel required and the rate of doing various field operations, and to study the quality of the work done. Also the effect of different depths of plowing in the same field.

The tests were not of a competitive nature, but were made with the object in view of observing tractors in actual farm work so that all farmers might have actual figures.

The tests were made with Case tractors operating standard farm equipment, under the auspices of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska, directed by Prof. L. W. Chase, assisted by Prof. O. W. Sjogren, Mr. Louis Runnels and Mr. Ray W. Carpenter.

For Free Distribution

A bulletin has just been published covering twelve tests. This is the first authoritative statement of its kind.

It shows the equipment used, the kind of fields, the different operations. Of chief interest to all farmers is the fuel consumption and cost per acre. Much of this information has hitherto been speculative. Now it is down in black and white. It shows the advantages of Case tractors.

Some of the Data

Each test is complete. Different size tractors are used. Some tests are for plowing at different depths. Some are for spike-tooth harrowing and disking, drilling, etc.

Kerosene was used, and based on a cost of 8½ cents per gallon, the cost per acre for plowing under different conditions and depths is shown. These are exact figures—not estimates. The temperature was 100 degrees in the shade—but the heat, however, had no effect on the operation of the tractors in any way.

Send for Your Copy

This bulletin created a sensation at the Fremont Tractor Demonstration. All farmers have been waiting for conclusive figures. Case, the leader for 76 years in power farming, now sets a new pace. No farmer should fail to get this bulletin.

Copies are free. Merely send us your name and address, asking for "The Tractor Tests Bulletin," and a copy will be forwarded at once—without charge. The first edition is just off the press. So don't delay—write today.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

WILL SELECT THE FIGHTERS

The members of the board of selection appointed to consider applications for exemption under the military service act, half of whom are named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been announced. For the western provinces they are as follows:—Manitoba: Senator Sharp, Sir Daniel McMillan; Saskatchewan: Senator H. W. Laird, Arthur Hitchcock; Alberta: R. B. Bennett, A. H. Clark, K.C.; British Columbia: R.

L. Green, M.P., Victoria; Hon. J. R. King; Yukon: Lieut.-Col. A. Thompson, M.P., F. C. Wade, K.C., Vancouver.

Frost was reported from a great many points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan on the night of September 9. The cold snap also extended far into the corn belt in the States and heavy damage to corn and potato crops are reported. As much as 12 degrees of frost were registered in some parts of Western Canada.

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Dr. Partin's FACE and HEALING POWDER is a revelation in face powders. Its special healing composition will make the skin smooth and clear. Five shades—white, flesh, mauve, pale lavender and orange. 50c. and \$1.00 a box. Free booklet, "The Joy of being Beautiful". Mail your order to-day.

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Eggs, 33c. No. 1 Butter, 33c.

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10,000 Hens wanted before September 25. These prices are guaranteed until that date. You have the chance to ship your poultry now before the prices fall.
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Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The simple meaning of sample market trading is to show a sample of your grain to the prospective buyer.

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It provides another method for you to sell your grain. Nothing will be taken away from the present Governmental system of inspection. If you cannot get a better price for your grain under sample trading, you will still have the privilege of selling your grain as formerly, i.e., on inspection.

What you must do to take Advantage of Sample Trading

When making out your shipping bill simply mark on the same the two words "Sample Trading." An extra sample will then be taken by the Government samplers for the sample tables. Then instruct your Agent or Commission Merchant to get a bid from the Fort William and Port Arthur Sample Market before he disposes of your grain. If the price offered does not exceed the price fixed by the inspection certificate, you do not lose anything and it does not cost you anything.

Nothing is taken away from you, but another method is at your disposal for the sale of your grain. You had better try it.

This Exchange will be issuing, at stated intervals, circulars outlining the benefits of sample market trading at the Head of the Lakes. If you want to secure these please write. Further information cheerfully given.

Address:

The Secretary,
Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, September 17, 1917)

Fixed prices on 1 Nor., 2 Nor. and 3 Nor. were declared by the Board of Grain Supervisors last week at \$2.21, \$2.18 and \$2.15 in store Fort William or Port Arthur. Prices on other grades are to be declared as soon as their relative values can be determined. The above prices are practically the same as are paid for like grades at Minneapolis and Duluth. At the present time our wheat is being purchased by Canadian mills. The Wheat Export Co., representative of the British and allied governments, has not begun purchasing operations for this crop. It is understood that they will be in the market as soon as financial and other arrangements are completed.

In the oats market prices fluctuated considerably, although the closing prices on Saturday were just 1 cent higher for October futures than a week ago. There is a fair volume of trade in the futures, but the car receipts of cash oats are still very small, and hedging sales are quite limited.

A few cars of barley are passing inspection daily. Prices advanced two to three cents during the week, but were not very firm on Saturday. Some of the previous buyers resold their holdings at the advanced prices.

The trade in flax was almost altogether confined to the futures. The daily receipts are very small. The demand for the cash flax is good at a premium of several cents over the October futures.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
September									
	11	12	13	14	15	17	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oats—									
Oct. 66	67	68	68	67	66	67	49		
Dec. 61	66	67	67	66	64	62	47		
Flax—									
Oct. 316	315	321	324	319	318	318	188		
Dec. 312	312	318	322	317	312	315	188		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, September 12, was as follows:—

Elev-ator	Grain	Rec'd dur-ing week	Ship'd dur-ing week	Now in store
Cal-gary	Wheat	559.00	2,782.00	3,617.00
"	Oats	895.00	700.00	4,209.00
"	Barley	177.00	109.00	109.00
"	Flax			516.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 14, 1917.—

This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	125,533.20	69,550.40	
1 Nor.	694,849.10	1,286,466.00	
2 Nor.	43,892.00	577,612.40	
3 Nor.	69,809.10	533,461.10	
No. 4	44,208.50	244,663.20	
Others	345,389.40	1,048,516.40	

This week	1,275,672.20	This week	4,360,270.30
Last week	817,515.10	Last week	5,036,399.40

Increase	458,157.10	Decrease	676,129.10
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Oats			
1 C.W.	13,171.36	57,153.18	
1 Nor.	1,322,265.28	1,657,256.02	
2 C.W.	374,063.27	403,470.05	
Ex. 1 fd.	624,684.15	35,154.33	
Others	718,983.54	618,230.33	

This week	3,050,070.12	This week	2,771,251.23
Last week	3,277,587.23	Last week	3,849,186.18

Decrease	227,517.11	Decrease	717,934.20
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Barley			
3 C.W.	52,739.32	1 N.W.C.	200,834.02
4 C.W.	66,488.27	2 C.W.	77,067.39
Rel.	23,018.17	3 C.W.	54,653.24
Feed	8,554.04	Others	43,151.00
Others	20,959.24		

This week	171,759.48	This week	375,706.09
Last week	113,720.46	Last week	383,812.34

Increase	58,039.00	Decrease	8,111.25
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SHIPMENTS			
Wheat	1917—Lake	1916—Lake	
Oats	907,262.10	2,415,284.10	
Barley	130,591.00	1,342,400.03	
Flax	417.42	183,885.47	
	998.42	336.42	

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Sept. 17	Year ago	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 13	Sept. 11
Cattle						
Choice steers	\$ 9.50-10.00	\$ 6.85-7.25	\$ 11.50-12.50	\$ 9.10	\$ 15.00-17.40	\$ 9.50-12.25
Best butcher steers	8.25-9.00	6.25-6.75	10.25-11.50	9.10	12.00-15.00	8.00-9.50
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-8.25	5.50-6.00	8.25-10.00	8.00-8.65	9.50-12.00	8.00-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.25	5.50-6.00	8.00-8.50	7.25-8.25	8.75-10.50	8.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	7.00-7.50	4.75-5.25	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.25	7.25-8.75	6.00-8.00
Common cows	6.00-7.00	4.00-4.50	6.25-7.00	5.50-6.50	5.75-6.75	5.25-6.50
Canners	8.00-3.75	3.00-3.75	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	4.75-5.50	4.25-5.25
Good to choice heifers	8.25-8.75	6.00-6.50	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.00	8.75-12.50	8.00-9.00
Fair to good heifers	7.50-8.00	5.00-5.75	7.00-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.50-8.75	6.00-8.00
Best oxen	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.25	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	6.50-8.75	6.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.50	7.50-9.75	6.50-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.25	5.50-6.00	6.25-7.25	5.25-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.75-7.50	5.00-6.00	8.25-9.25	7.00-8.25	9.00-10.50	7.00-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	7.00-8.25	6.75-7.25	7.75-9.00	6.50-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	17.25	11.75	18.00	\$16.85	17.25-18.00	16.75-18.00
Light hogs	15.00	10.00			17.50-18.25	
Heavy sows	11.50-12.50	\$8.00			16.50-17.00	
Stags	10.00-11.00	\$6.00			17.75-18.60	
Sheep and Lambs						
Ch. e lambs	9.00-14.50	8.50-9.25	14.75-15.50	12.00-12.50	12.00-17.50	\$16.00
Res. killing sheep	7.00-10.00	6.00-7.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	9.00-10.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 11 to September 17 inclusive

Date	WHEAT										OATS					BARLEY			FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ty 1	Ty 2	Ty 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	3 CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2 CW
Sept. 11 12 13 14 15 17	222	220	217	208	184	172	165	212	211	207	66½	64½	64½	63½	62½	121½	117½	113½	321½	313½
	221	218	215	209	185	175	166	212	211	207	67½	65½	65½	64½	63½	122½	118½	114½	318½	311½
	221	218	215	209	186	175	166	212	211	207	68½	67½	67½	65½	64½	123½	119½	115½	324½	317½
	221	218	215	209	186	178	169	212	211	207	68½	66½	66½	65½	64½	124½	120½	115½	327½	320½
	221	218	215	210	189	178	170	212	211	207	67½	67½	65½	64½	63½	124½	119½	114½	330½	322½
	221	218	215	210	189	178	170	212	211	207	66½	64½	64½	63½	62½	122½	118½	113½	321½	314½
Week ago	222	220	217	208	184	172	165	212	211	207	67½	66½	66½	64½	64½	121	117	113	323	314½
Year ago	157½	..	151½	145½	136½	113½	97½	50½	49½	49½	48½	48½	85	81	76	187½	184½

bushel for their wheat and are asking the removal of food administration regulations to prevent future trading. They particularly object to restrictions against elevators storing grain more than 30 days.

SAMPLE TRADING AT FORT WILLIAM

Fort William, Ont., Sept. 10.—The first trading on the Fort William sample market took place today. This afternoon at 2:40, acting for N. M. Paterson & Co., J. P. Kenny sold a car of wheat in the trading room on sample. The buyer was F. A. Guy, manager for the Lakeport Elevator Company. This morning a car of grain was sold on the local sample market by the firm of Davidson & Smith, from Blackburn & Mills, of Winnipeg. The car graded No. 1 northern and the price paid was \$2.25, one cent above the prevailing price of No. 1 northern on the Winnipeg market today.

CORN DAMAGE ONE-FOURTH OF CROP

A 25 per cent. loss to the corn crop was indicated by additional returns received yesterday on the recent frost by Prof. A. D. Wilson of the extension division of the Minnesota University.

He said that means the loss in Minnesota may be more than \$25,000,000. Smaller losses have been reported from other states, but an accurate estimate of the damage is impossible to secure at present. There will be much soft corn, but there are few indications to point to such wholesale damage as mentioned above. The potato situation in Minnesota does not look specially serious.

A shortage of seed corn is likely unless care is taken to save all possible.

Producers are also being advised to store potatoes as a car shortage or unsatisfactory price may result and loss will occur unless precaution is taken.

RYE ON AMERICAN MARKETS

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets for the week ending Friday, Sept. 14, and the same week a year ago, were:—

	1917	1916
Minneapolis	383	355
Duluth	499	226
Chicago	87	56
Milwaukee	18	113

Total	987	750
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Closing outside prices for the week beginning Sept. 7 for rye of standard quality were:—

Minneapolis—	\$1.86	\$1.85	\$1.84	Duluth—	\$1.82	\$1.86	\$1.85	\$1.84	\$1.83	Chicago—	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.86
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Some rye is being handled on the Winnipeg market and shipped through to Duluth by the United Grain Growers Limited.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The rush of cattle from the dry sections of the western pastoral regions, combined with strikes in Omaha and Kansas City, have resulted in a serious depletion in cattle values on this market. There has been a decline of about \$1.00 per hundred on everything but corn fed steers, which have gained 50 cents, establishing new records. On Sept. 10 a lot of 1,398 lb. steers realized \$17.40. They cost \$8.50 per hundred last fall. Packers are using enormous quantities of such beef as is furnished by 500 to 520 lb. carcasses for army rations. Steers 900 to 1200 lbs. are \$12.00 to \$12.50. Declines of 50 to 85 cents per hundred predominated in female cattle prices.

The recent frost that seriously injured the corn crop has had an enlivening effect on the stock cattle trade. There seems to be a certainty of a large amount of soft corn, and the assurance by the food controller that no price fixing on livestock would be made has injected confidence into the feeder and stocker trade.

Choice hogs of all kinds have been selling this week at \$18.50 to \$19.00, 200 to 250 lb. stuff has the greatest preference. The proportion of No. 1 hogs is the smallest the trade has ever known at this season. Though high prices have discouraged

Country Produce	Winnipeg		Calgary
	Sept. 17	Year ago	Sept. 8
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	37c	30c	34c-36c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	35c	30c	40c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	65c-70c	55c	
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	45c	38c	
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	36c-34c	
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	18c	15c	13c-14c
Spring Chickens	20c	28c	16c-18c
Ducks	15c	16c	15c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Lowland	\$9	\$11	
No. 1 Timothy		\$15	
No. 1 Midland	\$14-\$20	\$10	
No. 1 Upland	\$12		

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, September 14, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2.18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.66	\$0.59-\$0.61
Barley	1.12-1.24	1.18 - 1.40
Flax, No. 1	3.19	3.37 - 3.42

Wheat futures are dropped.

consumption, the supply has dwindled to an insignificant volume and there is really a strong bull movement in hog prices.

On Sept. 15 the United States government resumed buying army horses in the large primary markets at \$180. Fifteen per cent. of mares, 6 to 10 years, will be taken. Horses must be 15.2 to 16 hands high and weigh 1150 to 1300 lbs. Transports weighing 1400 to 1600 will bring \$205 and the heavier grade \$220. Big horses are strong, but light ones are draggy.

Mill feeds have declined at Chicago. Carloads of bran are quoted at \$30 to \$33 against \$40 before the price of wheat was fixed. Middlings have declined from \$45 and \$50 to \$35 and \$39.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—The Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 10,480; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 1,160; hogs, 2,277.

A very heavy run of cattle during the past week. A small number of extra choice steers went as high as \$12.00, but the bulk of heavy steers went from \$8.25 to \$10.00. Medium and poor grade cattle sold at considerably lower than last week. Light veals were about the same as last week, selling from \$8.00 to \$9.75.

The run of sheep has been fairly heavy, considering the general scarcity that has existed in this class of stock for so long. Prices have been held up to a high mark. Good lambs are selling at \$14.50 and sheep up to \$10.00.

The hog market has been fluctuating all week, going to \$17.25 on Saturday. With a light run expected we look for fairly strong prices for the coming week.

CALGARY

Calgary, Sept. 15.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 374; cattle, 2,574; hogs, 1,678; sheep, 102. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 225; cattle, 1,305; hogs, 1,392; sheep, 448.

With a fairly liberal run of cattle all the week the market on the common butcher cattle showed a small decline, very few cattle realized over 9 cents. We sold for Mr. Brown, of Dunmore, one load of extra choice butcher steers weighing 1,225 at \$9.10, with a few somewhat lighter at \$8.65, and one of the best cows seen on this market at \$8.25. The medium butcher steers were selling from \$8.00 to \$8.50, with the common kind down to \$7.25. We sold some extra choice oxen at 8 cents and bulls and stags at \$6.05 to \$6.50, but these are the top prices, medium and common bulls selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Fat cows and heifers towards the end of the week showed a somewhat weaker tone and we look for these to sell lower next week. We quote good fat cows \$7.00 to \$7.50, medium \$6.25 to \$6.75 and common and canners down to 3 cents. There were more two year old steers and stocker cattle on the market than has been seen for some time and anything showing good quality sells fairly readily. Good two year old steers especially being in demand at \$6.75 to \$7.25, with the poorer stuff around 6 1/4 cents. Top price on cattle a year ago \$6.70.

With no hogs offered here for sale until Thursday, and the run for the week very light, hogs held steady at last week's prices. We sold all our Thursday's hogs at 17 cents, with the through billings assumed by the buyers. Our Friday's hogs all sold for \$17.10. Top price on hogs a year ago \$11.25.

Practically the only sale in this line was a bunch of 45 fat lambs we sold at 12 1/4 cents for W. Butts, of Olds.

DECREASE IN FRENCH LIVESTOCK

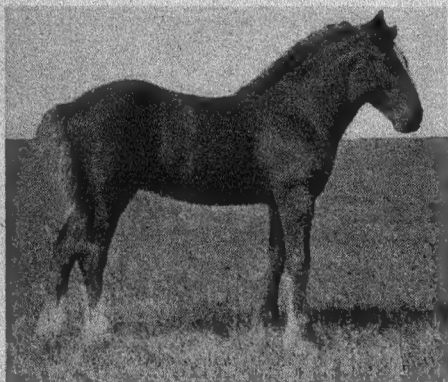
The food administration of United States has received directly from the French government figures showing the decrease in livestock in France as a result of the war. On Dec. 31, 1916, the cattle had decreased to a total of 1

Be at Colony Farm Essondale, B.C.

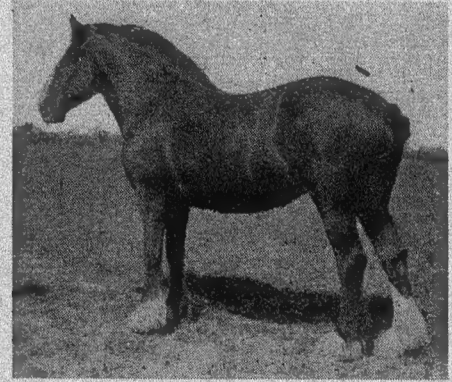
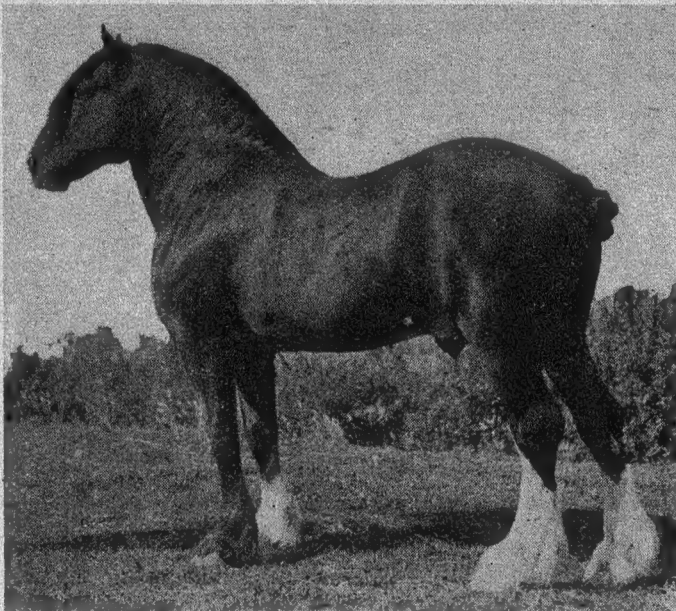
Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1917

To attend SALE of the greatest aggregation of
Clydesdales and Shires
 ever congregated on any one farm in the Dominion of Canada

Welcome Guest and two of his progeny.



Colony Farm's heavy importation of selected Prize Winners from Scotland laid the foundation of this great collection of horses, some forty head of which will



be sold under the hammer. Complete Catalogue containing photographs and extended pedigrees of animals to Colony Farm Office.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

The most serious attempt yet recorded to overthrow the Russian provisional government occurred last week, when General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, marched on Petrograd. Korniloff demanded supreme control and was called upon by Kerensky to resign. The government put Petrograd under martial law and collected soldiers, besides tearing up railway tracks and doing everything possible to prevent an approach to the capital by the rebels. The firm resistance resulted in a speedy collapse of the outbreak. General Korniloff and General Lukomsky intimated that they were ready to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, according to the organ of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates.

One of the incidents of the collapse of the rebellion was the killing of General Orawavsky, chief of the fortieth Russian division; General Stefavov, commander of Viborg, Finland, and five other officers who joined Korniloff, by their soldiers. The officers were arrested and taken to the town hall to appear before the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates. Several thousand soldiers stormed the building, took the officers from their guards and killed them.

Korniloff is one of the outstanding of Russia's generals. He distinguished himself in the war against Japan, and later travelled all over Europe studying military affairs. He is one of the most accomplished linguists of Europe. Soon after the outbreak of the war he was captured by the Austrians and after extraordinary adventures regained Russian soil. Following the breakdown of his rebellion he surrendered to the government forces. The government then issued the following proclamation, approving the republican form of government for Russia:

"General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby; and, again, great is the danger threatening the fate of the fatherland and its freedom.

"Holding it necessary to put an end

to the external indefiniteness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican ideal expressed at the Moscow meeting, the provisional government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian state is ruled, is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian Republic.

(Signed)

"Minister and President Kerensky.
 "Minister of Justice Yaroudni."

NEW GRAIN MAXIMUMS

The following grain prices are the maximum prices ordained by the British food controller. They became effective on September 1 and will apply to all home-grown grains of the 1917 crop. The price fixed for barley figures out to about \$1.61 a bushel. The prices of wheat and oats gradually increase as shown in the table.

Delivery	Wheat and Rye	Oats
Before December	.. \$2.11	.. \$1.07
December-January	.. 2.13	.. 1.09
February-March	.. 2.17	.. 1.12
April-May	.. 2.20	.. 1.14
June on	.. 2.22½	.. 1.18

The new prices are lower than those ordained in April. The April price decreed on wheat, which has since prevailed, was \$2.34 per bushel as against \$2.11 in the new prices. The ascending scale of the price of grains in the new order is in contrast to the downward scale recently ordained on livestock.

SUBS. AND SHIPPING

The following unofficial figures have been given out regarding the losses from submarines since the beginning of the year:

Month	Total tonnage per month	Sunk weekly
January	.. 332,000	.. 83,000
February	.. 479,000	.. 120,000
March	.. 600,000	.. 120,000
April	.. 788,000	.. 197,000
May	.. 549,000	.. 137,000
June	.. 758,000	.. 152,000
July	.. 463,000	.. 116,000
August	.. 591,000	.. 118,000

Against the loss of about four and

a half million tons in eight months, the new construction is estimated at less than a million tons. The number of German submarines in the Atlantic ocean never exceeds 20, and submarines operating in the North Atlantic off the British coast do not exceed 10.

It is estimated in the best British naval circles that Germany has not built as many as 300 submarines altogether and that about 150 of all conditions are in existence today.

WHO MAY BE EXEMPTED

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Exemption from service, under the Military Service Act, may be claimed on eight separate grounds. The forms of application, which will be available at post offices throughout the Dominion in the course for a few days, make this clear. The grounds are:

- (1)—Importance of continuing employment in habitual occupation.
- (2)—Importance of continuing employment as.....for which he is specially qualified.
- (3)—Importance of continuing education or training.
- (4)—Serious hardship owing to exceptional financial obligations.
- (5)—Serious hardship owing to exceptional business obligations.
- (6)—Serious hardship owing to exceptional domestic position.
- (7)—Ill health or infirmity.
- (8)—Adherence to religious denomination, of which the articles of faith forbid combatant service.

The form is drafted much after the style of a ballot paper. The applicant for exemption is required to place a cross opposite the ground on which his claim is made. His case will then go to the local tribunal to which proof in support will be submitted.

There is great uncertainty regarding the future demand for munitions manufactured in Canada. Many factories have ceased munition making, and in some eastern cities there is already an unemployment problem.

CURRENT EVENTS

Sir Henry Drayton has been appointed Royal Commissioner to conduct an investigation of the exportation of power generated at Niagara Falls, Ont. It has been asserted by the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario that power needed for Canadian industries is being exported, and the federal government has been applied to to stop the exportation.

It has been revealed that the German representative to the Argentine has been notifying his government through the Swedish foreign office of sailings from the Argentine and advising that the ships be torpedoed. The affair came near causing a breach of diplomatic relations between Sweden and the Allied powers.

The hunting season for Manitoba opened on September 15. For two weeks the hunter is restricted to 20 ducks and 10 geese in any one day. There is no open season for prairie chicken, partridge or grouse. Elk and wapiti are to be protected absolutely for an indefinite period. Moose, jumping deer, and antelope may be shot from November 20 to December 10.

John Day, Conservative candidate for the federal constituency of Red Deer, has resigned his candidacy in favor of Dr. Michael Clark, on the ground that Dr. Clark is a win-the-war candidate.

Dr. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College stated recently that there were 500,000 acres of extra pasture land in Ontario that might be plowed up for grain.

J. D. McGregor of Brandon has accepted an appointment on the commission that will have control of the meat supply of Canada.

C. W. Peterson and G. W. Allan have been appointed assistants to Fuel Controller Magrath for the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba respectively.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prize winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta. 34-7

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK- shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows, due to freshen soon. Young bulls fit for service. Yearling heifers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 37-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Shorthorn bull, milking strain, four years old in November. P. Fredrickson, Kandahar, Sask. 37-2

WILL BUY FIFTY YOUNG CATTLE, BEEF breed steers preferred. James Carson, Ebenezer Valley, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jersey. The money makers. From our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 37-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, BRED from prize winning stock. Anderson Brothers, Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 35-4

SHEEP

PUBLIC AUCTION—JOINT SHEEP SALE (ALL breeds), Lethbridge, Alberta, Fair Grounds, October 10-11, 1917. For entry blanks, conditions and particulars, address G. P. Deardorf, Lethbridge, Alberta. 36-3

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

SHEEP FOR SALE—5,000 BREEDING EWES, all ages, bred from Cheviot, Leicester and Oxford bucks. 2,000 lambs, ewes and wethers mixed. John Bayne, Box 129, Tompkins, Sask. 38-3

DOGS

PURE BRED RUSSIAN HOUND PUPS, BORN June 26. Bitches \$12; males \$20. Color, white with lemon markings. Wanted—Trained Wolf Hounds, not under 2 years, must be 28 inches at shoulder. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 37-2

FOR SALE—HOUND PUPS, RUSSIAN AND Greyhound cross from guaranteed stock, \$25 per pair, or \$15 for one. W. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man. 37-2

WOLF HOUND PUPS, FROM LARGE AND fast parents, \$12.00 a pair. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask. 38-2

IMPORTED COLLIE PUPS—GOLDEN SABLE, from registered stock. Males \$15; females \$10. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 35-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound puppies. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man. 36-3

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IM- ported parents. Males \$15; females \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 37-4

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED ROCKS, CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, \$1.50. Geese, Toulouse, Embdens, Africans, \$4.00. Ducks, Black Cayugas, Rouen, \$1.50 each. For one month. Madge Williamson, Carmangay, Alberta.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, dark red, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Must be sold by October 15. Am leaving for the winter. Mrs. E. R. Smith, Loverna, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, \$1.00 each, while they last, from fine laying strain. Mrs. A. F. Wilcox, Hanna, Alta.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, Aldrich strain, \$2.00 each. R. G. Martin, Eden, Man. 38-5

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

BEES, HONEY, ETC.

FIFTY COLONIES ITALIAN BEES EIGHT dollars per colony. Wm. McLeod, Norgate, Man. 37-3

FARM MACHINERY

CASE PORTABLE OUTFIT, READY TO WORK, 15 H.P. engine, 28-54 separator, all belts, extension feeder, caboose and water tank. Price \$900.00. New belt guide \$10.00. W. J. Stewart, Shellmouth, Man. 38-2

FOR SALE—1 HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE and 1 Cockshutt plow, 8 stubble and 6 breaker bottom; also 1 Battle Creek Advance separator, 32 in. Cash or terms to suitable party. P. H. C., Box 653, Bagot, Man. 38-3

GASOLINE TRACTOR AND PLOWS FOR SALE at a bargain—One 20 H.P. I.H.C. gas tractor and four furrow Oliver engine plow. Both in good order. Now at Redvers, Sask. Apply to Hughes & Company, Brandon, Man.

SELF FEEDER FOR SALE—36 INCH, USED one season, guaranteed all right. Price \$30.00. Shipped on satisfaction. Perfection elevator, \$5.00. Jas. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.

CASE SEPARATOR, 28-46, STEAM ENGINE, in good shape, only run 4 years. Will sell cheap for cash or take horses or cattle in part payment. Andrew, Plumas, Man.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND THRESHING MA- chine or small tractor. Will trade clear title for property, balance cash. Jacob Wieb, Kleefeld, Man. 37-3

WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW. Would trade light tractor on heavy one. Box 480, Indian Head, Sask. 38-2

PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY CUL- tivated, good land, close to school. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers waiting. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37tf

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FULLY EQUIP- ped or unoccupied, catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 37tf

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BUTTER WRAPPERS—PURE VEGETABLE parchment, 8 x 11 inches, name and address plain or with cut of Jersey, Holstein or Ayrshire cow printed. Cheap as the "Choice Dairy Butter" kind. Samples furnished. 250 for \$1.25, postage paid. Johnston Printing Company, Strome, Alberta. 38-3

CANARIES—WANTED TWO OR THREE GOOD singing birds. Write, J. Hutchinson, Gull Lake, Sask.

CARLOAD NO. 1 WHITE POTATOES FOR sale. What offers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-3

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet "L" sent free. Royal College of Science, Toronto. 37-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

The Mighty Power of the Modest Little Want Ad.

A recent investigation in the city of Chicago revealed the fact that the yearly turnover of business secured through the classified columns of Chicago's daily papers was upwards of \$400,000,000.

This business was secured for the advertisers at an expenditure of less than one per cent. Is there any other method of selling that can show such favorable results? Even display advertising, which is regarded as so economical in proportion to the immense volume of business produced, cannot compare in earning effectiveness with the modest little "want ad." The same investigation showed that it cost the big Chicago display advertisers three per cent. to four per cent. of their gross receipts to get their business.

They are wonder-working business forces, these small classified ads. They require very little preparation and can be written by anyone, and their cost is so small that the investing risk is reduced to a minimum. But their highest efficiency is reached only in papers known to carry most advertising of this kind.

The Grain Growers' Guide is the recognized want ad. medium for the farmers of Western Canada and carries much more classified advertising than any other farm paper in this field.

In advertising, nothing succeeds like success. The Guide gets most classified advertising because it produces the best results.

What Have You to Sell or Exchange

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Try a modest little "Want Ad." in The Guide

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 38tf

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. 26-18

CALGARY ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY 603-605 1st S. E. CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M 3998

CORRUGATED METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG IRON

FWLER'S CIDERS "THEY'RE MIGHTY GOOD" 13 DIFFERENT KINDS BUY THEM BY THE GALLON FROM YOUR DEALER

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept. **Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited** Keele Street West Toronto

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS Mr. Stockman—We can supply all Veterinary Instruments and Appliances, First Aid Medicines, etc., for the above animals. Interesting and instructive Catalogue mailed free on request. **Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co.** 281 1/2 James St. Dept. V Winnipeg, Man.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man-kind. For Bolls, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicoides, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. **W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. **Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.**

Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of **Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy** fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid. Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price.

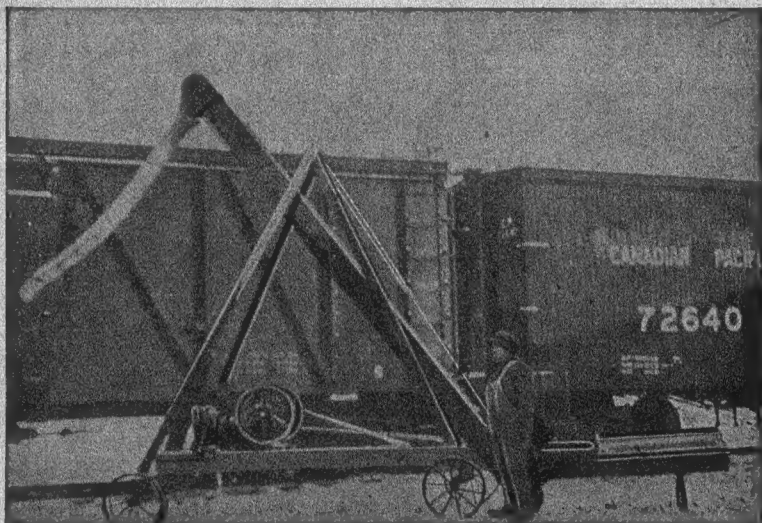
Scratches Disappeared Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared. **Geo. A. Miles, Orville, Alta.**

Full information in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Write us for a Free Copy **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 47 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

You Can Get Immediate Shipment on These U.G.G. Quality Farm Supplies

U.G.G. PORTABLE ELEVATORS

Farmers are usually handicapped because they have no proper means of loading their grain into cars, or because of long waiting for their turn to load.



Our **Portable Elevator** solves this problem. The above illustration shows our 18 ft. Elevator at work. With one of our 3 h.p. kerosene engines this Elevator starts easily under a full load. The capacity is about 15 to 20 bushels a minute elevated to a height of 15 feet.

Many local associations are buying these and also many farmers are clubbing together and getting them. We can make immediate shipment at the following prices:

U.G.G. Portable Elevator, 18 ft. leg and 8 ft. grain spout with gas engine attachment, weight 981 lbs.

WINNIPEG **\$148.00** **REGINA** **\$151.00** **CALGARY** **\$153.50**

Extension for 18 ft. leg, 4 ft. long, weight 52 lbs. **Winnipeg, \$12.75; Regina, \$13.00; Calgary, \$13.25.**

Extension for 18 ft. leg, 8 ft. long, weight 104 lbs. **\$25.50, \$26.00 and \$26.50** Twenty Feet of Rubber Belting, 3 x 3 ply and lace, weight 12 lbs. Ship as second class, **\$3.25.**

3 H.P. KEROSENE ENGINE

Of all engines this has proven the most satisfactory in use with the Elevator mentioned above. Throttling governed and including magneto, this engine can be supplied at **Winnipeg, \$95.50; Regina, \$97.50; Calgary \$99.00.**

WATER TANKS

The **U.G.G. Wooden Thresher Tank** is strongly made of clear dry fir, tongued and grooved, shaped to round inside and outside. Solidly braced with iron rods. Outside measurements 3 ft. 5 ins. x 11 ft. 11 ins. Shipped knocked down. Capacity 400 Imperial gallons, weight 700 lbs. Ship as third class. **F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$34.00; Regina, \$36.50.**

ENDLESS THRESHER BELTS

We carry a full stock of canvas, canvas and rubber, and solid rubber belting, running from 100 feet up. Prices and full descriptions will be given on application.

POTATO DIGGERS

Built for durability, capacity and strength. Made entirely of steel. Turns square around without sliding in the ground. Usually can be pulled by two horses in ordinary soil, though it is built for heavy work and will stand the pull of four or more horses when necessary. This **Potato Digger** comes to you with vine turner, pole, trees, and yoke. Weight, 1,200 lbs. **Winnipeg, \$120.00; Regina, \$123.75; Calgary, \$126.75.**

HARNESS FOR ALL WORK

Whether you need a new set of light driving harness or a set of heavy team plow harness, our range of styles will give you exactly what you want. This harness is all made from the highest grade harness leather and we guarantee every strap sent out. We also have a full supply of repair parts and straps and can make immediate shipment.

FARM WOMEN

are now enquiring about our **POWER WASHING OUTFITS** and **SEWING MACHINES**. Get yours before winter sets in. Write us for full information and prices.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING MATERIALS

Maple Flooring

This is the very time of year to put in new flooring. We have a limited quantity of No. 1 Maple flooring, 13-16 by 2½ ins. **F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$70.00** per 1,000 board feet.

U.G.G. No. 1 Extra Wall Board

A splendid finishing for any room. Can be nailed direct to studs and ceiling joists. Easily applied. Takes paint or kalsomine beautifully. In sheets, 4 x 6, 4 x 7, 4 x 8, 4 x 9, 4 x 10, **F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$35.00** per 1,000 square feet.

Plaster Board

Takes the place of wood lath and gives better results. Can be used for quick construction in finishing attic rooms by merely painting the surface and covering the joints with wooden strips. In sheets, 32 x 36, 32 x 48, 32 x 60, ½ inch thick, **F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$30.00** per 1,000 square feet.

U.G.G. No. 1 Wall Board

A strong wallboard of good quality, coming in the same sized sheets as No. 1 Extra. **F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$30.00** per 1,000 square feet.

READY ROOFING

Carried in three grades. Full weight material. **U.G.G. No. 1 Extra**, 1 ply, per roll of 108 square feet, **\$1.70**; 2 ply, **\$2.15**; 3 ply, **\$2.65**; **U.G.G. No. 1**, 1 ply, per roll, **\$1.40**; 2 ply, **\$1.80**; 3 ply, **\$2.25**. Homesteader, 1 ply, **\$1.25**; 2 ply, **\$1.60**; 3 ply, **\$1.95** (Winnipeg prices).

TAR AND PLAIN BUILDING PAPER

No. 1 Extra Paper, 400 square feet to roll, tarred, **\$1.55**; plain, **\$1.35**. No. 1 paper, tarred, **\$1.15**; plain **95c.** Impervious Sheathing, 400 square feet to roll, **\$3.50**; 800 square feet to roll, **\$7.00**. Insulating Paper, heavy, 500 square feet to roll, **\$2.50**; extra heavy, **\$3.25**.

Paints, Stains and Varnishes

A complete line of inside paints and varnishes now on hand at very reasonable prices. Our stock is complete. Tell us what you need and let us quote prices.

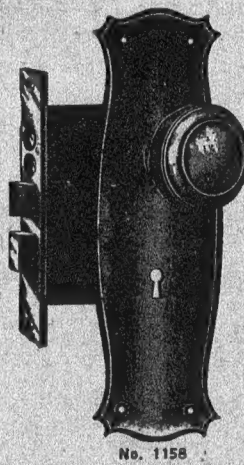
Galvanized Corrugated Iron

In stock size sheets at **\$7.00** per square. Corrugated Ridge Roll, **16c.** per foot. End Flashing, **15c.**; Hip Cover, **15c.**; Eave Starter, **12c.**; Galvanized Barbed Nails, **12c.** per pound; Lead Washers, **24c.** per pound.

HAY CARRIERS—We have a limited quantity of these on hand at old prices. New stock will be very much higher. Get Quotation.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Our stock comprises a good selection of **Lock Sets, Hinges, and all Inside Fittings**. Just a few given here. Write us for what you want.



No. 1155

Lock Sets

No. 1155—Front Door Mortised Set, in dull brass, or old copper finish **\$2.45**

No. 1156—Inside Door Mortised Set, same finishes **.80**

No. 1157—Closet Door Mortised Sets, same finishes **.80**

No. 1158—Front Door Mortised Sets, same finishes **2.75**

No. 1159—Inside Door Mortised Sets, same finishes **.90**

No. 1160—Double Sliding Mortised Sets, same finishes **2.65**

No. 1161—Closet Mortised Sets, same finishes... **.80**

No. 1162—Push Plates to match, per pair **.45**

WE CARRY
STYLES
AND SIZES
NOT
SHOWN
HERE



No. 1155

Rim Night Latches, old copper finish, price **\$2.60**

Rim Night Latches, black japan finish, price **.80**

Loose Pin Butt Hinges

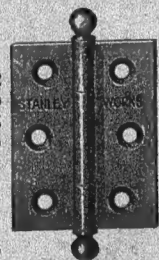
Old Copper or Dull Brass

4 inch, per pair **.35**
3½ inch, per pair **.30**
3 inch, per pair **.30**
2½ inch, per pair **.30**

Steel

4 inch, per pair **.22**
3½ inch, per pair **.19**
3 inch, per pair **.15**
2½ inch, per pair **.10**

Wire Hat and Coat Hooks. Per doz. **10c.**



CAST IRON COAT HOOKS

3 in. Brushed Copper, per dozen **.75**
5½ inch, same style, per dozen **.90**

Storm Sash Hangers, per pair **.12**

Storm Sash Fasteners, per pair **.14**

Write Direct to Department 13, Regarding These Goods.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY